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ABSTRACT

The sixth annual report of the State University System (SUS) of Florida to the State Board of Education presents information on Florida's progress toward excellence in education. It follows the Indicators of Excellence Program implemented in 1983. Indicators of Florida's progress for 1986-87 include: pass rates on the College Level Academic Skills Test; licensure examination results of graduates; average full-time faculty salaries; number of National Merit Scholars enrolled as first-time-in-college students; percent of full-time faculty by highest earned degree; state financial aid per student; number of endowed chairs; specialized or programmatic accreditation; research library rank; strengthening undergraduate education; and contract and grant dollars per faculty member. Statistics include the following: Florida's SUS has shown steady progress in the improvement of faculty salaries; the SUS has been in the upper quartile in number of National Merit Scholarship Winners enrolled as first-time-in-college students since the beginning of the indicators program; Florida is in the upper quartile in appropriations per headcount student; Florida ranks ninth among states in the number of full-time scientists and engineers employed at public universities; Florida has not reached the upper quartile of states on research library rank; Florida has two chapters of Phi Beta Kappa; the average number of grant and contract dollars per faculty member increased by $11.21; and the number of blacks entering SUS increased. (SM)

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# Florida's Progress Toward Excellence in Education in the State University System

## 1987-88 Academic Year

## A Report to the State Board of Education

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STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
107 W. Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1950

December 21, 1988

The Honorable Betty Castor
Commissioner of Education
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Betty:

The 1988 report on Florida's Progress Toward Excellence in Education in the State University System (SUS) is enclosed. This is the sixth annual report since the State Board of Education (SBE) implemented the Indicators of Excellence Program in 1983.

For the last five years, the SUS has improved in some areas, has maintained its status in some areas, and has declined in status in other areas. We have maintained our original goal to stay within the upper quartile on appropriations per headcount student and number of national merit scholars enrollment. While our greatest achievements are related to increases in the scores of first-time-in-college students on admissions tests and in faculty salaries, we still have not reached our goal of upper quartile status for faculty salaries. Our greatest disappointments are in the areas of financial aid and library resources.

On September 30, 1988, I sent Dr. Tom Fisher a recommendation for dropping two indicators this year. Since the SBE has not acted on this recommendation, the data for one of those indicators, Findings of Follow-up Studies (Indicator 2), has been included in the enclosed report. However, the data are no longer available for the number of Full-time Scientists and Engineers Employed (Indicator 13), and the information for this indicator is not in the enclosed report.

In the next year we plan to have a task force review the indicators and recommend to the Board of Regents (BOR) and the SBE a new set of indicators which will be related to the latest version of the Master Plan of the SUS. We hope to improve the effectiveness of the Indicators of Excellence Program by keeping

AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

University of Florida • Florida State University • Florida A&M University • University of South Florida • Florida Atlantic University
Gainesville Tallahassee Tallahassee Tampa Boca Raton

University of West Florida • University of Central Florida • University of North Florida • Florida International University
Pensacola Orlando Jacksonville Miami

the indicators coordinated with the goals and objectives of the system.

The extent to which we achieve our goals toward excellence in education in the SUS depends on the combined and coordinated efforts of the faculty and administrators of the State universities, the BOR, as well as the elected officials of the State. The support you and the other SBE members give the State universities toward reaching those goals is appreciated.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Charles B. Reed
Chancellor

CBR/cjc

Enclosure

# FLORIDA'S PROGRESS TOWARD EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

1987-88
Academic Year

A Report
to the
State Board of Education
December 1988

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FLORIDA'S PROGRESS TOWARD EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION
IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1986-87

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF A REPORT TO THE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
DECEMBER 1988

National Upper Quartile Measures of the State University System (In order for Florida to rank in the National Upper Quartile of States on a given measure, Florida must rank twelfth or better among the states.)

1. Average Full-Time Faculty Salaries: Florida's State University System has shown steady progress in the improvement of faculty salaries. With an overall average faculty salary of $26,600, Florida ranked 22nd among the 50 states in 1981-82. By 1984-85, with an average faculty salary of $32,500, Florida's rank had been improved to 14th. Faculty salaries were increased again in 1985-86 to $34,523. Florida's rank remained at 14th. However, for 1986-87, the faculty salaries average went up to $36,599, but Florida's rank on this indicator dropped to sixteenth. After moving toward the upper quartile for four years, Florida began to drop away from it in 1986-87.

2. Number of National Merit Scholarship Winners enrolled as First-Time-in-College Students: On this measure, the State University System has been in the upper quartile since the beginning of the indicators program. Our major effort here is to attract more of these high ability students and stay in the upper quartile at the same time other states are increasing their efforts to recruit these same "super students." In 1981-82, Florida's State Universities enrolled 132 new freshmen National Merit Scholars thereby ranking Florida fifth among the states. Our universities were able to increase the number of new National Merit Scholars to 174 during 1982-83, making us second only to Texas among the states. However, other states have significantly increased the scholarship funds which they make available to these students while our schools still depend on their own resources to raise most scholarship monies. Since 1982-83, we have not been able to keep up with the increased efforts of states such as Texas, Michigan, California, Georgia and Ohio. By 1983-84, Florida dropped back to fourth place. In 1984-85 we were still in fourth place enrolling 140 new National Merit Scholars. In 1985-86, we enrolled only 112 Scholars and dropped to sixth place. In 1986-87, Florida tied Ohio for fifth place having enrolled 146 new National Merit Scholars.

3. State Financial Aid Per Student: The source for this indicator inaccurately reported the data for Florida. Therefore, Florida's rank on this indicator cannot be determined.

4. Appropriations Per Headcount Student: This is another measure in which Florida remains in the upper quartile. In 1981-82, with a state appropriation to the State University System equal to $3,905 per student, Florida ranked ninth among the states. Although this figure had increased to $4,196 per student by 1983-84, our national rank dropped to twelfth since other states increased their support to the universities at a faster rate than Florida. By 1984-85, Florida ranked eleventh with $4,444 appropriated per student. Appropriations were $4,848 in 1985-86 and Florida's rank rose to tenth place. In 1986-87, appropriations were $5,323 per student and Florida's rank rose again to sixth among the states.

5. Number of Full-Time Scientists and Engineers Employed at Public Universities: In 1981-82, Florida ranked ninth among states on this measure. By 1984-85, Florida's rank had improved to eighth, with 4,345 scientists and engineers employed full-time at our doctorate-granting institutions. The National Science Foundation, which was the source of the data for this indicator, has stopped publishing this information. A request has been submitted to the State Board of Education to delete this indicator from subsequent reports.

6. Research Library Rank: On this measure, Florida has not reached the upper quartile of states. Our ranking dropped further away from the upper quartile during each of the three years from 1981-82 through 1983-84. In 1981-82, Florida ranked sixteenth out of the 36 states with public university research libraries. Florida's rank had dropped to seventeenth by 1983-84. In the 1984-85 rankings, new criteria for ranking libraries were used and Florida's rank increased to sixteenth again. In 1985-86, Florida was ranked fourteenth. Florida's rank increased to thirteenth of 36 states ranked for 1986-87.

7. Number of Phi Beta Kappa Chapters: This is a long term measure of the quality of undergraduate education programs. New chapter memberships are awarded every three years. New ones established in 1985 reduced Florida's rank on this measure. Florida, along with ten other states, has two chapters. In 1982-85, only California (10), New York (9), Ohio (6), Virginia (4), and Michigan (3) had more than two chapters at public institutions. Additional chapters approved for institutions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania for 1985-88 gave those states three chapters and moved them ahead of Florida in the ranking.

Foundational Measures for in-state comparison from year to year:

- Pass Rates on the College Level Academic Skills Test increased on the subtests in reading and computation and for all four subtests but declined on the essay subtest.

- All but one university conducted follow-up studies on graduates. A generally high level of satisfaction with the programs was reported. Due to a lack of standardization of the follow-up studies, a request has been made to the State Board of Education to drop this indicator from subsequent reports.

- Licensure examination results indicate improvement in pass rates on thirteen of the seventeen examinations for which comparative data were available.

- The annual mean GRE score of entering graduate students increased by 5.2 points.

- The percent of full-time faculty holding doctoral degrees decreased by 1.1 %.

- The average admissions test scores (SAT & ACT) of students enrolled for the first time improved slightly. SAT scores increased by 9.6 points and ACT scores increased by 0.8 points.

- The number of fully endowed chairs increased by 18 while the number of partially funded endowed chairs decreased by 2.

- The number of programs which achieved specialized or programmatic accreditation was increased by 8.

- The student FTE/faculty FTE ratio was reduced to 13.7 to 1.

- The percentage of employees in faculty and administrative positions who are Black continues to exceed State goals for Black employment in the SUS.

- The number of blacks entering the SUS increased. The percentage of black first-time-in-college and transfer students with AA and AS degrees fell below the percent of Blacks in all three of the corresponding applicant pools.

- The average number of contract and grant dollars per faculty member increased by $11.21.

- Florida was ranked tenth among the states for having the best state universities according to a recent poll of state university presidents.

# INTRODUCTION

## INDICATORS OF FLORIDA'S PROGRESS TOWARD EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION 1986-87

"On a statewide average, educational achievement in the State of Florida will equal that of the upper quartile of states within five years, as indicated by commonly accepted criteria of attainment."

Florida is on its way toward educational excellence. In January 1983, the State Board of Education approved the concepts proposed by Commissioner Ralph Turlington for reporting Florida's progress toward educational excellence at the elementary and secondary levels. The general direction the Department of Education would take in defining, collecting, and reporting information on the indicators was established. In February 1983, the State Board adopted a similar concept paper for the indicators of quality for the State University System and the Community Colleges.

After the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education agreed that Florida should become a state of educational distinction, committees met to develop the most appropriate way of determining progress. A set of indicators for the kindergarten through twelfth grade, adult, community college, and university levels was accepted by the State Board of Education early in 1983.

In defining the indicators, excellence was defined not only in terms of student achievement but by several other appropriate indicators that contribute to our ability to understand the complexities of the educational system. For this reason, the recommended indicators cover several different dimensions of Florida's educational system. They form the basis for determining how our schools are doing as compared to other schools and to their own previous performance. The indicators were divided into four categories: output, input, process and opinion.

Output indicators reveal the status of student learning. They are quantifiable indications of students' skills and knowledge. Input variables identify the status of those conditions under which the educational system must function. Process indicators reveal the activities the system is providing for students. They describe the program and activities being implemented in the educational system. The fourth indicator category contains opinion variables which reveal attitudes about Florida schools.

The first complete report was published December 1983, and included information for the 1981-82 school year. It was decided these data would be the baseline information or benchmark with which later data would be compared. Establishing indicators and reporting annually on these indicators will make it possible for students, educators and citizens to know where we are and whether we are moving toward the "upper quartile" goal.

Data for many indicators have been or are being collected. Some indicators have been easier than others to obtain. A search continues for data on some of the variables--particularly for the national comparison information. Some of the indicators have been located through existing sources, such as the Board of Regents Information Resource Management Services, while others need to be collected from outside agencies or from the individual universities. Each variable has or will have its own timeline depending upon the resources, existing data, surveys, the cooperation of various organizations external to the State University System and related factors.

This report is the sixth annual report and presents the latest information available at the time of printing. Three sections of this report will be bound as separate publications: one for Public Schools, one for Community Colleges and one for the State University System. This report is not considered to be in final form, as new indicators can and should be added in the future.

1987-88
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Output

Name of Indicator 1: Pass Rates on CLAST, the College Level Academic Skills Test*

Definition of Indicator: Rules 6A-10.313(1) and 6A-10.314(4), FAC, require AA degree candidates and students entering upper division programs to take the College Level Academic Skills Test (CLAST) of communication and computation skills.

Analysis: This is an indicator approved by the State Board of Education in 1986 to replace the previously required report on Pretest/Post-test Growth on CLAST Scores. The enactment of CS for S.B. 726 by the 1986 Legislature caused the previous indicator to become outdated even before testing procedures were implemented to make the required report possible. In 1986, reporting pass rates on CLAST for each subtest and for all subtests of those taking the examination for the first time was initiated.

Comparison with Previous Reports: The percentage of those who took the CLAST for the first time who passed all four subtests increased by one percentage point. The percentage of those who passed the computation reading and writing subtests increased as well. The percentage of those who passed the essay subtest decreased.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: There are no comparable data from other states. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

*An SUS Foundational Measure.

Ind.1

PASS RATES ON CLAST
SUS STUDENTS TAKING THE EXAM FOR THE FIRST TIME

| | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Examined | Percent Passed | Number Examined | Percent Passed |
| All four Exams | 17,008 | 86% | 19,762 | 87% |
| Computation | 17,147 | 93% | 19,891 | 94% |
| Reading | 17,147 | 94% | 19,891 | 95% |
| Writing | 17,147 | 96% | 19,885 | 98% |
| Essay | 17,008 | 95% | 19,874 | 93% |

Source: College Level Academic Skills Test
Statewide and Institutional Report of Results

IND.FIRST TIME CLAST

1987-88
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Output

Name of Indicator 2: Findings of Follow-up Studies (Placement and Performance) of State University System Graduates*

Definition of Indicator: Information on the strengths and weaknesses of State University System academic programs from the alumni of SUS institutions and from employers of our graduates should indicate areas needing improvement and the areas in which actual improvement is achieved over time.

Analysis: Each of the universities has developed or is currently developing a system by which follow-up studies of its graduates may be conducted on an annual basis. The information for this indicator was taken from the 1988 "Presidents' Progress Reports and Annual Plans for Progress Toward Educational Excellence" and reflects the reported satisfaction of students and employees with the programs of the universities. The majority of the universities appear to be making significant progress in tracking their graduates and applying the results of their surveys to curriculum development and program improvement.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data base is available. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: The development of models for reporting findings of follow-up studies is a responsibility of the institutions. Several approaches to these studies have resulted in various reporting models. One institution (USF) is still unable to report findings on follow-up studies. Because of the inconsistency in reporting, it has been recommended to the State Board of Education that this indicator be dropped in subsequent reports.

Source of Data: 1988 SUS President's Progress Reports and Annual Plans for Progress Toward Educational Excellence

*An SUS Foundational Measure.

Ind.2

FINDINGS OF FOLLOW-UP STUDIES ON GRADUATES AND THEIR EMPLOYERS, 1987-88

| | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of Bachelor's graduates satisfied with program | 86.0 | 73.3 | 98.6 | * | 93.0 | 98.0 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 97.0 |
| Percent of Employers of Bachelor's graduates satisfied with program | 95.0 | * | 98.6 | * | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percent of Master's & Specialists satisfied with program | 90.0 | 86.7 | 98.6 | * | 95.0 | 97.0 | 90.0 | 98.0 | 92.0 |
| Percent of employers of Master's & Specialist's satisfied with program | 90.0 | * | 98.6 | * | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percent of Professional graduates satisfied with program | * | 96.7 | 81.3 | * | 99.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Percent of employers of Professional graduates satisfied with program | * | * | 79.3 | * | 99.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Percent of Doctor's graduates satisfied with program | 95.0 | 86.9 | * | * | 100.0 | N/A | 100.0 | 100.0 | N/A |
| Percent of employers of Doctor's graduates satisfied with program | 90.0 | * | * | * | 100.0 | N/A | 100.0 | 100.0 | N/A |

* Not surveyed
N/A Not applicable

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Output

Name of Indicator 3: Licensure Examination Results of Graduates*

Definition of Indicator: The number and percentage of university graduates passing state licensure examinations in professional fields is a measure of the quality of the professional education they receive. The higher the portion of graduates passing licensure examinations, the more relevant was their education.

Analysis: Information concerning the performance of SUS graduates was collected for the following professions for licensure examinations administered during 1986-87:

Accountancy
Architecture
Clinical Social Worker
Dentistry
Engineering
Engineering Intern
Land Surveying
Land Surveying Intern
Landscape Architecture
Law
Marriage and Family Therapy
Medical
Mental Health Counseling
Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical Therapist
School Psychology
Veterinary Medicine

Interpretation of pass rates on professional licensure examinations is very difficult since the degrees required to sit for an examination may or may not be specifically designed to prepare students to take professional examinations. Exams may be taken several years after completion of formal college work and reflect an individual's professional development beyond college rather than the quality of a particular degree program.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure

Ind.3

Information for 1986-87 was unavailable for the professions listed below. The majority of the organizations which license professionals in these fields did not have an expedient method of gathering this data, or did not maintain separate records on SUS graduates.

Nursing Home Administration
Pest Control
Physical Theraphy Assistant
Teacher Certification

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data base is available. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Report (1985-86): Comparisons between the State University System average passing rates are shown below for 17 licensure examinations for which data were available in both 1985-86 and 1986-87. Thirteen of the seventeen examination passing rates showed improvement, while the passing rates for three examinations declined and one remained the same. It should be noted that year-to-year comparisons should be interpreted cautiously, as examinations and scoring procedures are subject to change. Comparisons of the passing rates between universities should also be made with caution, as a number of factors, such as work experience, student background, admissions procedures and testing procedures, may influence examination performance. For example, most licensure examinations include several subtests, all of which must eventally be passed in order for the examinee to be licensed. The pass rates reported here are of those examinees who completed all subtests and passed all subtests in one sitting. In some professions, however, examinees typically do not complete all subtests at the first sitting and must return for multiple sittings in order to complete all subtests (e.g., architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, etc.). While pass rates appear to be low for those examinations, the non-passing group includes a substantial number of examinees who chose not to take all of the subtests at their first sitting.

Ind.3

| Examination | Percent Passing - SUS Average | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
| Architecture | 35.0% | 21.9% |
| Clinical Social Worker | 76.7% | 94.7% |
| Dentistry | 70.2% | 83.8% |
| Engineering | 30.7% | 38.7% |
| Engineering Interim | 67.8% | 70.7% |
| Land Surveying | 53.8% | 62.5% |
| Land Surveying Interim | 58.3% | 81.8% |
| Landscape Architecture | 10.9% | 20.4% |
| Law | 88.7% | 91.0% |
| Marriage and Family Theraphy | 88.2% | 100.0% |
| Mental Health Counseling | 80.0% | 84.8% |
| Nursing | 89.4% | 86.8% |
| Pharmacy | 86.4% | 86.1% |
| Physical Therapist | 62.5% | 95.9% |
| Psychology | 80.0% | 79.3% |
| School Psychology | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Veterinary Medicine | 88.9% | 86.9% |

Ind.3

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
RESULTS OF STATE LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS IN PROFESSIONAL FIELDS
1986-87

| | | Number Taking Exam | Number Passing Exam | Percent Passing Exam |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACCOUNTANCY | SUS TOTAL | 464 | 153 | 33.0% |
| | UF | 60 | 21 | 35.0% |
| | FSU | 81 | 33 | 40.7% |
| | FAMU | 13 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | USF | 75 | 30 | 40.0% |
| | FAU | 55 | 17 | 30.9% |
| | UWF | 44 | 11 | 25.0% |
| | UCF | 40 | 12 | 30.0% |
| | FIU | 48 | 15 | 31.3% |
| | UNF | 34 | 11 | 32.4% |
| ARCHITECTURE | SUS TOTAL | 114 | 25 | 21.9% |
| | UF | 98 | 23 | 23.5% |
| | FAMU | 16 | 2 | 12.5% |
| CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER | SUS TOTAL | 38 | 36 | 94.7% |
| | UF | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| | FSU | 28 | 28 | 100.0% |
| | USF | 5 | 5 | 100.0% |
| | FIU | 4 | 2 | 50.0% |
| DENTISTRY | SUS TOTAL | 99 | 83 | 83.8% |
| | UF | 99 | 83 | 83.8% |
| ENGINEERING | SUS TOTAL | 545 | 211 | 38.7% |
| | UF | 220 | 107 | 48.6% |
| | FSU | 5 | 4 | 80.0% |
| | FAMU | 14 | 2 | 14.3% |
| | USF | 114 | 30 | 26.3% |
| | FAU | 28 | 13 | 46.4% |
| | UWF | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | UCF | 89 | 40 | 44.9% |
| | FIU | 69 | 15 | 21.7% |
| ENGINEERING INTERN | SUS TOTAL | 1102 | 779 | 70.7% |
| | UF | 279 | 235 | 84.2% |
| | FSU | 47 | 32 | 68.1% |
| | FAMU | 29 | 7 | 24.1% |
| | USF | 234 | 178 | 76.1% |
| | FAU | 51 | 36 | 70.6% |
| | UCF | 371 | 256 | 69.0% |
| | FIU | 91 | 35 | 38.5% |
| LAND SURVEYING | SUS TOTAL | 16 | 10 | 62.5% |
| | UF | 5 | 5 | 100.0% |
| | USF | 5 | 1 | 20.0% |
| | FAU | 2 | 1 | 50.0% |
| | UCF | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| | FIU | 3 | 2 | 66.7% |
| LAND SURVEYING INTERN | SUS TOTAL | 11 | 9 | 81.8% |
| | UF | 11 | 9 | 81.8% |

Ind.3

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
RESULTS OF STATE LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS IN PROFESSIONAL FIELDS
1986-87

| | | Number Taking Exam | Number Passing Exam | Percent Passing Exam |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | SUS TOTAL | 54 | 11 | 20.4% |
| | UF | 54 | 11 | 20.4% |
| LAW | SUS TOTAL | 1121 | 1020 | 91.0% |
| | UF | 753 | 690 | 91.6% |
| | FSU | 368 | 330 | 89.7% |
| MARRAIGE & FAMILY THERAPY | SUS TOTAL | 30 | 30 | 100.0% |
| | FSU | 13 | 13 | 100.0% |
| | USF | 5 | 5 | 100.0% |
| | FAU | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| | UWF | 7 | 7 | 100.0% |
| | UCF | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| | UNF | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| MEDICAL FLEX* (See footnote.) | SUS TOTAL | 4 | 4 | 100.0% |
| | UF | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| | USF | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING | SUS TOTAL | 92 | 78 | 84.8% |
| | UF | 18 | 16 | 88.9% |
| | FSU | 21 | 16 | 76.2% |
| | FAMU | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| | USF | 19 | 18 | 94.7% |
| | FAU | 6 | 5 | 83.3% |
| | UWF | 8 | 6 | 75.0% |
| | UCF | 10 | 8 | 80.0% |
| | UNF | 8 | 7 | 87.5% |
| NURSING | SUS TOTAL | 456 | 396 | 86.8% |
| | UF | 114 | 110 | 96.5% |
| | FSU | 123 | 98 | 79.7% |
| | FAMU | 12 | 11 | 91.7% |
| | USF | 57 | 51 | 89.5% |
| | FAU | 29 | 26 | 89.7% |
| | UCF | 58 | 52 | 89.7% |
| | FIU | 63 | 48 | 76.2% |
| PHARMACY | SUS TOTAL | 158 | 136 | 86.1% |
| | UF | 105 | 101 | 96.2% |
| | FAMU | 53 | 35 | 66.0% |
| PHYSICAL THERAPIST | SUS TOTAL | 74 | 71 | 95.9% |
| | UF | 40 | 37 | 92.5% |
| | FAMU | 13 | 13 | 100.0% |
| | FIU | 21 | 21 | 100.0% |
| PSYCHOLOGY | SUS TOTAL | 29 | 23 | 79.3% |
| | UF | 9 | 9 | 100.0% |
| | FSU | 7 | 4 | 57.1% |
| | USF | 9 | 8 | 88.9% |
| | UCF | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | FIU | 3 | 2 | 66.7% |

Ind.3

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
RESULTS OF STATE LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS IN PROFESSIONAL FIELDS
1986-87

| | | Number Taking Exam | Number Passing Exam | Percent Passing Exam |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY | SUS TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| | UF | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| VETERINARY MEDICINE | SUS TOTAL | 84 | 73 | 86.9% |
| | UF | 84 | 73 | 86.9% |

*Most SUS medical students take the examination administered by the National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME) rather than the Medical FLEX examination administered by the State. The pass rates for NBME were not available at the time this report was prepared.

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 4: Mean Graduate Record Examination Scores of Entering Graduate Students (Previously Graduate Record Discipline Examination Scores of Students Graduating from SUS Institutions)*

Definition of Indicator: The Graduate Record Examination (GRE) is an achievement test which measures the mastery of undergraduate studies. Its main use is as a predictor of student success in graduate school. It can also be used to determine improvements in the quality of students attracted to the universities when scores of entering graduate students are examined over time.

Analysis: The universities collect GRE scores on a large number of students who enter graduate school because the GRE score may be used as one of the criteria for meeting state requirements for admission to graduate programs in Florida's public universities. A request was submitted to and approved by the State Board of Education to change this indicator to a report of the Mean Graduate Record Examination Scores of Entering Graduate Students in 1986. Therefore, the mean GRE scores of entering graduate students are reported this year for the third time. These mean scores reflect an input measure of quality of the graduate students attracted to the universities.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data base has been identified. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: The reports for 1981-82 through 1983-84 are not comparable indicators with this year's report. The annual mean GRE scores for the SUS dropped from 1041.9 to 1028.7 between 1983-84 and 1984-85, rose again to 1045.5 in 1985-86 and to 1050.7 in 1986-87. Those universities which experienced a decline in 1986-87 are UF, FSU and UNF. All others realized an increase in mean GRE scores of new graduate students for 1986-87.

Source of Data: Fact Book, 1986-87

*An SUS Foundational Measure

Ind.4

GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION (GRE) SCORES OF GRADUATE STUDENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED AND REGISTERED IN GRADUATE PROGRAMS OFFERED WITHIN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM DURING THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

| Institution | 400-499 | 500-599 | 600-699 | 700-799 | 800-899 | 900-999 | 1000-1099 | 1100-1199 | 1200-1299 | 1300-1399 | 1400-1499 | 1500-1599 | Total for Year | Total for Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 7 | 44 | 128 | 336 | 555 | 815 | 1,288 | 1,076 | 684 | 346 | 127 | 23 | 5,429 | 3,102 |
| % of Students..... | .1 | .8 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 15.0 | 23.7 | 19.8 | 12.6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | .4 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,050.7 | 1,067.1 |
| UF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | .... | .... | 2 | 19 | 49 | 157 | 391 | 366 | 244 | 131 | 57 | 9 | 1,425 | 970 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .... | .2 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 17.1 | 9.2 | 4.0 | .6 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,128.0 | 1,140.1 |
| FSU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 2 | 6 | 32 | 64 | 99 | 150 | 207 | 161 | 95 | 59 | 10 | 4 | 889 | 603 |
| % of Students..... | .2 | .7 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 23.3 | 18.1 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 1.1 | .5 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,028.9 | 1,042.4 |
| FAMU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 15 | 13 |
| % of Students..... | 6.6 | .... | .... | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 40.0 | 6.7 | 20.0 | .... | 6.6 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,038.0 | 1,020.8 |
| USF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 90 | 195 | 223 | 357 | 237 | 152 | 73 | 23 | 5 | 1,367 | 742 |
| % of Students..... | .1 | .1 | .7 | 6.6 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 26.1 | 17.3 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 1.7 | .4 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,038.7 | 1,040.7 |
| FAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | .... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 38 | 66 | 79 | 24 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 265 | 134 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .4 | .8 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 14.3 | 24.9 | 29.8 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | .4 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,072.8 | 1,086.3 |
| UWF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | .... | 3 | 8 | 28 | 38 | 52 | 60 | 54 | 37 | 13 | 8 | .... | 301 | 125 |
| % of Students..... | .... | 1.0 | 2.7 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 17.3 | 19.9 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 2.7 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,023.1 | 1,026.4 |

AP

Ind.4

GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION (GRE) SCORES OF GRADUATE STUDENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED AND REGISTERED IN GRADUATE PROGRAMS OFFERED WITHIN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM DURING THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR, Continued

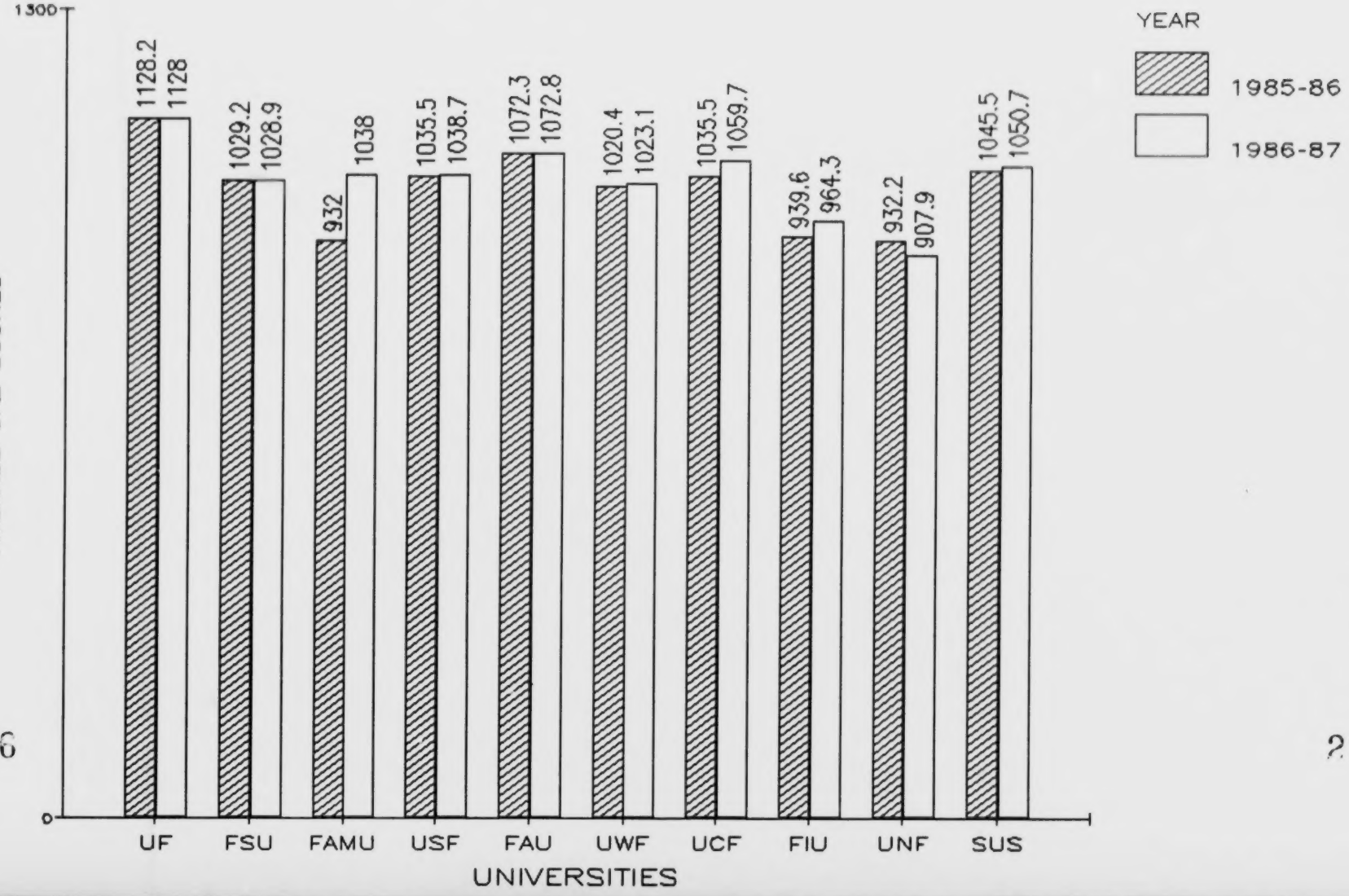
| Institution | 400-499 | 500-599 | 600-699 | 700-799 | 800-899 | 900-999 | 1000-1099 | 1100-1199 | 1200-1299 | 1300-1399 | 1400-1499 | 1500-1599 | Total for Year | Total for Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UCF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 1 | 2 | 10 | 34 | 48 | 92 | 85 | 104 | 82 | 29 | 14 | 2 | 503 | 258 |
| % of Students..... | .2 | .4 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 18.3 | 16.9 | 20.7 | 16.3 | 5.8 | 2.8 | .4 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,059.7 | 1,057.1 |
| FIU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | .... | 15 | 31 | 36 | 40 | 42 | 67 | 44 | 28 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 325 | 143 |
| % of Students..... | .... | 4.6 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 20.6 | 13.6 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 1.9 | .3 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 964.3 | 959.9 |
| UNF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 2 | 15 | 34 | 57 | 60 | 60 | 49 | 30 | 19 | 12 | .... | 1 | 339 | 114 |
| % of Students..... | .6 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 3.5 | .... | .3 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 907.9 | 933.9 |

NOTE: The Admissions File does not necessarily contain the GRE scores of all graduate students. The data presented represents what was reported by the institutions.

SOURCE: Admissions File, Summer 1986, Fall 1986 and Spring 1987

AP

# AVERAGE GRE TOTAL SCORES OF ENTERING GRADUATE STUDENTS 1985-86 and 1986-87



1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 5: Average Full-Time Faculty Salaries*

Definition of Indicator: The recruitment and retention of high quality faculty members is possible only if the university system can offer competitive salaries. It is therefore essential that the SUS keep faculty salaries at a level high enough to bring the entire SUS faculty into the upper quartile.

Analysis: Attached is the 1986-87 listing of the top sixteen states on the basis of the average faculty salaries paid to faculty members teaching at state four-year colleges and universities. Also shown is Florida's rank in relation to these top sixteen. This information was obtained from the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) Annual Report on Faculty Salaries.

The calculation of an average salary for a university system's faculty members will give only a rough indication of how well or poorly they are being compensated when compared with faculty members in another university system. Averaging overlooks the variation of compensation among ranks and disciplines. Such a method is much more appropriate to public school teachers whose duties and job requirements are roughly the same.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: Florida's national rank on average full-time faculty salaries moved from 22nd to 14th from 1981-82 through 1985-86. In 1986-87, Florida dropped to 16th among the 48 states used for comparison. (Alaska and Hawaii were excluded from this study due to the economic conditions and high cost of living in those states.)

Comparison With Previous Reports: For the 1981-82 base year, Florida's average faculty salary was $26,600. Florida's average increased to $36,599 in 1986-87, a net gain of approximately 38%, or $10,000. Florida's rank declined from 14th to 16th in 1986-87 due to increases in average faculty salaries in other states. Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Nevada moved ahead of Florida, while Utah, Wyoming, and North Carolina fell behind Florida for the most recently reported year. Florida's rank is still below the upper quartile goal.

Source of Data: AAUP (Maryse Eymonerie Associates, Inc.)

*Original SUS Upper Quartile Measure

Ind. 5

ALL FACULTY RANKS AVERAGE SALARIES IN
PUBLIC GRADUATE DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1986-87

| RANK ORDER | STATE | SALARY |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | California | $ 45,607 |
| 2 | New Jersey | 43,044 |
| 3 | Massachusetts | 42,057 |
| 4 | Connecticut | 42,013 |
| 5 | New York | 39,719 |
| 6 | Arizona | 39,134 |
| 7 | Ohio | 38,692 |
| 8 | Michigan | 38,307 |
| 9 | Minnesota | 38,258 |
| 10 | Virginia | 38,207 |
| 11 | Washington | 37,022 |
| 13 | Maryland | 36,917 |
| 13 | Delaware | 36,785 |
| 14 | Nevada | 36,780 |
| 15 | Pennsylvania | 36,601 |
| 16 | FLORIDA | 36,599 |

Source: AAUP (Maryse Eymonerie Associates, Inc.)

Note: Due to their economic conditions and high cost of living, Alaska and Hawaii are excluded from this table.

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 6: Average Full-Time Faculty Salaries by Rank and by Program for the Academic Year

Definition of Indicator: The recruitment and retention of high quality faculty members is possible only if the university system can offer competitive salaries. It is therefore essential that the SUS keep faculty salaries at a level high enough to bring the SUS faculty into the upper quartile for the academic year.

Because the State of Florida relies so heavily on its extensive community college system to provide education at the freshman and sophomore levels, a greater proportion of our students are enrolled in the upper level and graduate level than is true for other states. As a consequence, a greater portion of our faculty must be able to teach at higher levels, which, in turn, means that their salaries will be greater.

Analysis: Attached are tables which display the 1986-87 average faculty salaries by rank of the top ten states on the basis of the average faculty salaries paid to faculty members teaching at state four-year colleges and universities during an academic year. Also shown is Florida's rank in relation to these top ten states.

Rank of Florida on Indicator:

| | |
|---|---|
| Professor Salaries | |
| (1981-82): | Florida ranks 21st. |
| (1985-86): | Florida ranks 14th. |
| (1986-87): | Florida ranks 16th. |
| Associate Professor Salaries | |
| (1981-82): | Florida ranks 27th. |
| (1985-86): | Florida ranks 15th. |
| (1986-87): | Florida ranks 17th. |
| Assistant Professor Salaries | |
| (1981-82): | Florida ranks 23rd. |
| (1985-86): | Florida ranks 7th. |
| (1986-87): | Florida ranks 12th. |
| Instructor Salaries | |
| (1981-82): | Florida ranks 33rd. |
| (1985-86): | Florida ranks 23rd. |
| (1986-87): | Florida ranks 21st. |

Ind. 6

A national data base concerning faculty salaries by rank and by program has not been identified. Accordingly, comparisons of faculty salaries by program have not been possible.

Comparison With Previous Reports:

| | Professor | | Associate Professor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ave. Salary | Nat'l Rank | Ave. Salary | Nat'l Rank |
| 1981-82 | $33,700 | 21 | $25,100 | 27 |
| 1985-86 | $43,719 | 14 | $32,924 | 15 |
| 1986-87 | $46,293 | 16 | $34,771 | 17 |

| | Assistant Professor | | Instructor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ave. Salary | Nat'l Rank | Ave. Salary | Nat'l Rank |
| 1981-82 | $21,100 | 23 | $16,200 | 33 |
| 1985-86 | $28,381 | 7 | $20,817 | 23 |
| 1986-87 | $30,095 | 12 | $22,213 | 21 |

While Florida shows increases in average salaries by academic rank of faculty, Florida's national rank among the states dropped for 1986-87 and is still below the upper quartile in three ranks. Only the salaries of assistant professors are high enough to place Florida in the upper quartile ranking.

Source of Data: Chronicle of Higher Education, July 18, 1984
AAUP (Maryse Eymonerie Associates, Inc.) 1988

Ind.6

Faculty Salaries by Academic Rank and State
1986-87

| Rank | Professor State | Professor Salary | Associate Professor State | Associate Professor Salary | Assistant Professor State | Assistant Professor Salary | Instructor State | Instructor Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Selected Schools Average | $46,106 | Selected Schools Average | $34,711 | Selected Schools Average | $28,866 | Selected Schools Average | $21,616 |
| 1 | New Jersey | 55,826 | New Jersey | 40,882 | California | 32,975 | Massachusetts | 27,520 |
| 2 | California | 52,903 | Massachusetts | 40,148 | Massachusetts | 32,340 | Nevada | 27,119 |
| 3 | Connecticut | 50,586 | California | 38,739 | Connecticut | 32,143 | California | 26,643 |
| 4 | New York | 50,368 | Connecticut | 38,235 | New Jersey | 32,133 | Connecticut | 26,608 |
| 5 | Delaware | 50,307 | New York | 37,576 | Virginia | 30,969 | Wyoming | 25,788 |
| 6 | Virginia | 49,325 | Maryland | 37,276 | Ohio | 30,419 | New Hampshire | 24,944 |
| 7 | Massachusetts | 49,250 | Ohio | 37,178 | Michigan | 30,340 | North Carolina | 24,815 |
| 8 | Maryland | 49,231 | Virginia | 36,987 | North Carolina | 30,208 | Wisconsin | 24,707 |
| 9 | Ohio | 48,842 | Arizona | 36,677 | Nevada | 30,207 | New Jersey | 24,268 |
| 10 | Arizona | 48,768 | Nevada | 36,244 | Arizona | 30,205 | Arizona | 23,663 |
| 12 | | | | | FLORIDA | 30,095 | | |
| 16 | FLORIDA | 46,293 | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | FLORIDA | 34,771 | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | FLORIDA | 22,213 |

No. of Faculty
in Each Rank
in SUS

Source: AAUP (Maryse Eymonerie Associates, Inc.) 1986

Note: Because of their economic conditions and high cost of living, Alaska and Hawaii are excluded from this table.

IND.FAC SALARIES 86-87

1987-88
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 7: Number of National Merit Scholars Enrolled as First-Time-in-College Students*

Definition of Indicator: National Merit Scholars are high ability students selected on the basis of: (1) their scores on the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT) taken during the junior year of high school and on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) taken during the senior year; (2) their academic standing in high school; and (3) the recommendation of their high school principals. They are academically the best high school graduates in the nation.

Merit Scholars select a university because of its academic reputation and because of what they believe they can learn there. These high quality students, in turn, tend to improve the academic environment of the classroom and campus because of their keen motivation to learn and their desire to interact with other students and faculty members.

Analysis: Attached is the Fall 1987 ranking of states on the basis of the number of National Merit Scholarship holders enrolled as first-time-in-college freshmen in public colleges (four-year and upper level) and universities.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: Florida tied with Ohio for fifth place out of fifty states in Fall 1987, making Florida's ranking 5.5.

Comparison With Previous Reports: The number of scholarship winners enrolled as first-time-in-college students in the SUS increased from 140 in Fall 1986 to 146 in Fall 1987. This caused Florida's rank to increase. Florida enrolled 132 National Merit Scholars in Fall 1981 and was ranked fifth in the nation. In 1982, Florida was ranked second with 174 National Merit Scholars.

Source of Data: National Merit Scholarship Corporation's Annual Report.

*Original SUS Upper Quartile Measure.

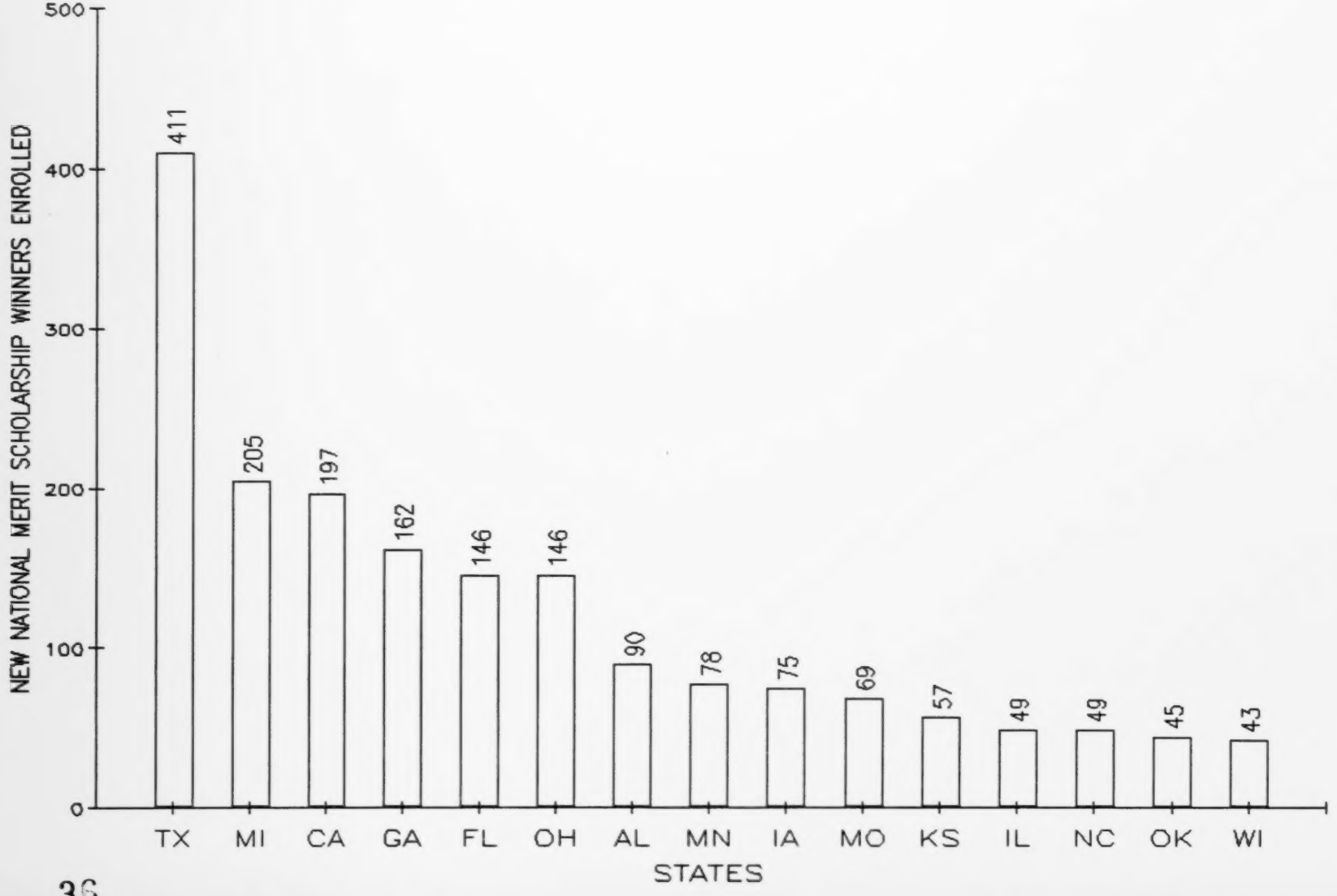
Ind. 7

TOP FIFTEEN STATES ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF NEW NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ENROLLED AS FRESHMAN STUDENTS IN PUBLIC COLLEGES (4 YEAR) AND UNIVERSITIES DURING THE 1987 FALL TERM

| RANK ORDER | STATE | NEW NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ENROLLED |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Texas | 411 |
| 2 | Michigan | 205 |
| 3 | California | 197 |
| 4 | Georgia | 162 |
| 5.5 | FLORIDA | 146 |
| 5.5 | Ohio | 146 |
| 7 | Alabama | 90 |
| 8 | Minnesota | 78 |
| 9 | Iowa | 75 |
| 10 | Missouri | 69 |
| 11 | Kansas | 57 |
| 12.5 | Illinois | 49 |
| 12.5 | N. Carolina | 49 |
| 14 | Oklahoma | 45 |
| 15 | Wisconsin | 43 |

Source: National Merit Scholarship Corporation 1986-87 Annual Report

# NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ENROLLED AS FRESHMEN IN PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DURING FALL 1987



1987-88
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 8: Percent of Full-Time Faculty by Highest Earned Degree*

Definition of Indicator: One measure of institutional quality used worldwide has traditionally been the number of Ph.D.'s found in the faculty. The basic idea behind this measure is the conviction that the higher the level of education of an institution's faculty, the better the quality of that faculty and of the education and research it produces. Increasing the educational level of a faculty should improve the quality of an institution.

Analysis: The analysis of faculty degree level for the 1987 Fall Semester is attached.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: A national data base is not available for this indicator. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: The percent of full-time faculty holding doctoral degrees dropped by 1.1% at the system-level between Fall 1986 and Fall 1987. The total number of faculty positions increased by 139 for Fall 1987.

Source of Data: State University System Authorized Position Files.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure

Ind.8

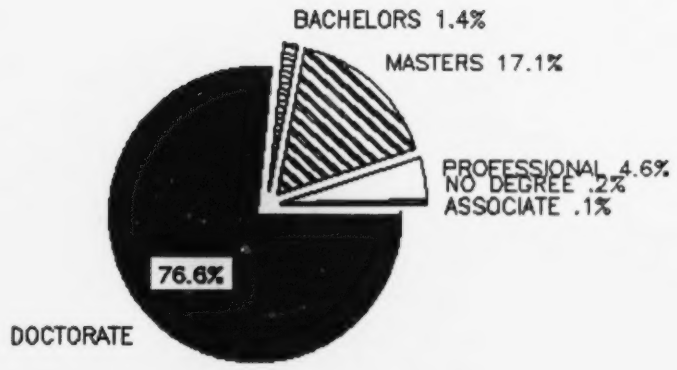
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME FACULTY* BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD
STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
1987 FALL TERM

| | DOCTORATE | MASTERS | PROFESSIONAL | BACHELORS | ASSOCIATE | NO DEGREE EQUIVALENCY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUS TOTALS | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 4391 | 968 | 319 | 73 | 3 | 61 | 5815 |
| Percent | 75.5% | 16.6% | 5.5% | 1.3% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| UF | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 1505 | 297 | 133 | 12 | 0 | 53 | 2000 |
| Percent | 75.2% | 14.8% | 6.7% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 2.7% | 100.0% |
| FSU | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 698 | 123 | 45 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 879 |
| Percent | 79.4% | 14.0% | 5.1% | 1.0% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| FAMU | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 178 | 104 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 302 |
| Percent | 59.0% | 34.4% | 1.7% | 4.6% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| USF | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 720 | 144 | 116 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 996 |
| Percent | 72.3% | 14.5% | 11.6% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| FAU | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 281 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 345 |
| Percent | 81.4% | 17.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| UWF | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 143 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 184 |
| Percent | 77.7% | 16.8% | 2.7% | 2.2% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| UCF | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 353 | 93 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 459 |
| Percent | 76.9% | 20.3% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| FIU | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 377 | 84 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 477 |
| Percent | 79.1% | 17.6% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| UNF | | | | | | | |
| Headcount | 136 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 173 |
| Percent | 78.6% | 18.5% | 1.7% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 100.0% |

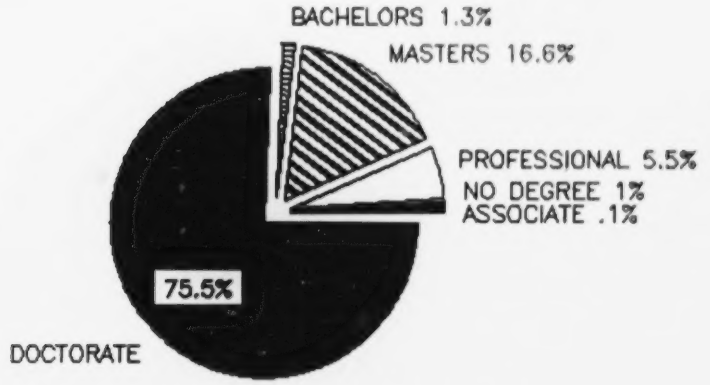
* Includes those faculty in Class Codes 9001 - 9004.

# PERCENT OF FULL-TIME FACULTY BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM 1986-87 and 1987-88






1986-87 FACULTY BY DEGREE




1987-88 FACULTY BY DEGREE

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 9: Admissions Tests (SAT & ACT) Scores of Students Enrolling for the First Time*

Definition of Indicator: College admissions test scores, when combined with high school grade point average, provide the best predictor of the student's success in college. The Board of Regents admissions policy is based on a validity study which indicates that students with minimum levels of high school grade point averages and admissions test scores have a 50/50 chance of earning a "C" average during their first year at a State University System (SUS) institution. The higher the test scores and GPA, the better the chance for success at a university. Accordingly, the universities should constantly strive to recruit students with higher test scores and GPA's as a way of raising the quality of their students.

Analysis: Attached are tables showing the mean annual SAT scores and ACT scores of the first-time-in-college freshmen entering SUS institutions during the 1986-87 academic year.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: A national data base is not available for this indicator. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: In terms of average annual SAT scores, the total system average improved by 9.6 points between 1985-86 and 1986-87. All but two of the universities (FAU and UWF) showed gains in average SAT scores. For the same period, the System mean ACT score improved from 21.7 to 22.0. Six of the universities (UF, FSU, FAMU, UWF, FIU, and UNF) showed increases in ACT scores.

Since 1981-82, system SAT scores have increased by 45.2 points. The system ACT scores for the same period increased by 0.8 points.

Source of Data: SUS Admissions Files.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure

Ind.9

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST (SAT) TOTAL SCORES OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED AND REGISTERED DURING THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

| Institution | 400-499 | 500-599 | 600-699 | 700-799 | 800-899 | 900-999 | 1000-1099 | 1100-1199 | 1200-1299 | 1300-1399 | 1400-1499 | 1500-1599 | Total for Year | Total for Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 8 | 70 | 274 | 436 | 1,508 | 3,169 | 3,161 | 1,957 | 988 | 296 | 85 | 4 | 11,956 | 9,264 |
| % of Students..... | .1 | .6 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 2.5 | .7 | * | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,012.5 | 1,027.9 |
| UF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 2 | 4 | 22 | 101 | 376 | 947 | 1,279 | 932 | 500 | 169 | 48 | 3 | 4,383 | 2,780 |
| % of Students..... | * | .1 | .5 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 21.6 | 29.2 | 21.3 | 11.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | .1 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,056.4 | 1,106.5 |
| FSU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | .... | 2 | 17 | 76 | 329 | 796 | 754 | 404 | 169 | 40 | 8 | 1 | 2,596 | 2,296 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .1 | .7 | 2.9 | 12.7 | 30.7 | 29.0 | 15.6 | 6.5 | 1.5 | .3 | * | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,010.3 | 1,016.5 |
| FAMU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | 6 | 57 | 188 | 135 | 99 | 90 | 54 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 2 | .... | 661 | 597 |
| % of Students..... | .9 | 8.6 | 28.4 | 20.4 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 8.2 | 3.5 | .8 | .3 | .3 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 781.9 | 786.4 |
| USF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students... | .... | 2 | 15 | 51 | 381 | 629 | 461 | 260 | 151 | 47 | 16 | .... | 2,013 | 1,524 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .1 | .8 | 2.5 | 18.9 | 31.3 | 22.9 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 2.3 | .8 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,003.4 | 1,022.9 |
| FAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students.... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 15 | 81 | 112 | 61 | 22 | 3 | 1 | .... | 298 | 274 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .... | .3 | .7 | 5.0 | 27.2 | 37.6 | 20.5 | 7.4 | 1.0 | .3 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,044.3 | 1,041.2 |
| UWF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students.... | .... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 38 | 46 | 45 | 8 | 9 | .... | 2 | .... | 166 | 158 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .6 | .6 | 9.7 | 22.9 | 27.7 | 27.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 | .... | 1.2 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 957.4 | 960.0 |

AP

Ind.9

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST (SAT) TOTAL SCORES OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED AND REGISTERED DURING THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR (CONTINUED)

| Institution | 400-499 | 500-599 | 600-699 | 700-799 | 800-899 | 900-999 | 1000-1099 | 1100-1199 | 1200-1299 | 1300-1399 | 1400-1499 | 1500-1599 | Total for Year | Total for Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UCF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students.... | .... | 3 | 26 | 42 | 186 | 343 | 241 | 149 | 81 | 20 | 7 | .... | 1,098 | 952 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .3 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 16.9 | 31.2 | 22.0 | 13.6 | 7.4 | 1.8 | .6 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 993.9 | 1,000.5 |
| FIU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students.... | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | 59 | 189 | 168 | 94 | 38 | 5 | .... | .... | 559 | 516 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .... | .2 | .9 | 10.5 | 33.8 | 30.1 | 16.8 | 6.8 | .9 | .... | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,017.4 | 1,016.7 |
| UNF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students.... | .... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 48 | 47 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 1 | .... | 182 | 167 |
| % of Students..... | .... | .5 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 13.7 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 14.3 | 7.2 | 5.5 | .6 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,019.0 | 1,019.7 |

SOURCE: Admissions File, Summer 1986, Fall 1986 and Spring 1987.
AP

Ind.9

AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (ACT) SCORES OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED AND REGISTERED DURING THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

| Institution | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-12 | 13-16 | 17-20 | 21-24 | 25-28 | 29-32 | 33-36 | Total for Year | Total for Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | 28 | 115 | 448 | 1,313 | 1,785 | 1,366 | 319 | 2 | 5,376 | 4,058 |
| % of Students | .... | .5 | 2.1 | 8.4 | 24.4 | 33.2 | 25.4 | 5.9 | * | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 22.0 | 22.5 |
| UF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | .... | 10 | 81 | 350 | 701 | 680 | 190 | .... | 2,012 | 1,290 |
| % of Students | .... | .... | .5 | 4.0 | 17.4 | 34.8 | 33.8 | 9.5 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 23.5 | 24.9 |
| FSU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | 4 | 8 | 98 | 333 | 494 | 362 | 75 | 1 | 1,375 | 1,167 |
| % of Students | .... | .3 | .6 | 7.1 | 24.2 | 35.9 | 26.3 | 5.5 | .1 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 22.4 | 22.8 |
| FAMU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | 21 | 74 | 146 | 144 | 76 | 29 | 3 | .... | 493 | 432 |
| % of Students | .... | 4.3 | 15.0 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 15.4 | 5.9 | .6 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 16.7 | 16.8 |
| USF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | .... | 11 | 50 | 197 | 141 | 48 | 6 | 1 | 454 | 257 |
| % of Students | .... | .... | 2.4 | 11.0 | 43.4 | 31.1 | 10.6 | 1.3 | .2 | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 20.0 | 20.6 |
| FAU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 6 | 1 | .... | 38 | 29 |
| % of Students | .... | .... | 2.6 | 7.9 | 26.3 | 44.8 | 15.8 | 2.6 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 21.3 | 20.7 |
| UWF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | .... | 1 | 9 | 61 | 64 | 51 | 9 | .... | 195 | 188 |
| % of Students | .... | .... | .5 | 4.6 | 31.3 | 32.8 | 26.2 | 4.6 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 22.2 | 22.2 |

AP

Ind.9

AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (ACT) SCORES OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED AND REGISTERED DURING THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

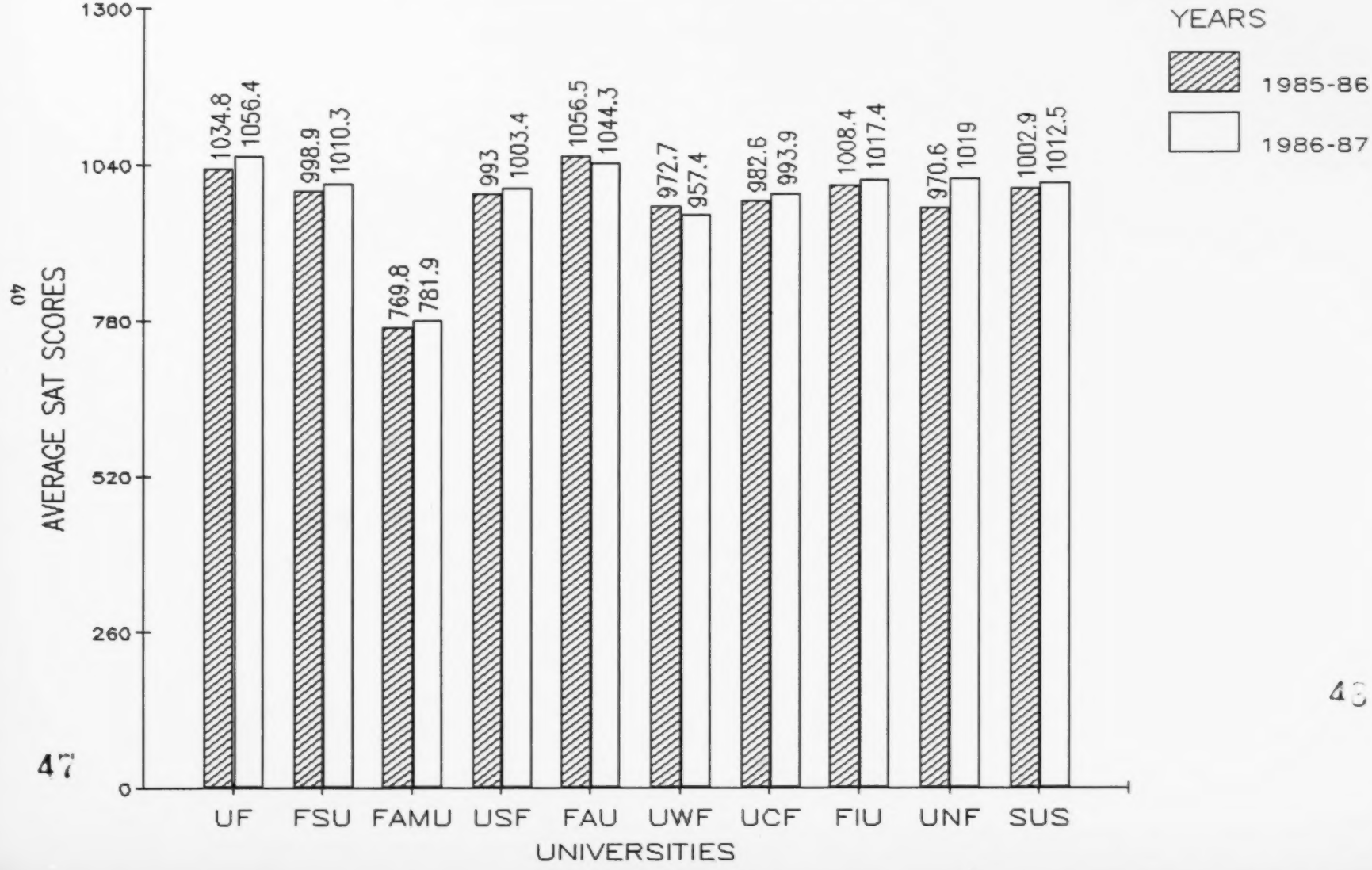
| Institution | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-12 | 13-16 | 17-20 | 21-24 | 25-28 | 29-32 | 33-36 | Total for Year | Total for Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UCF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | 2 | 10 | 48 | 156 | 208 | 128 | 31 | .... | 583 | 498 |
| % of Students | .... | .3 | 1.7 | 8.2 | 26.8 | 35.7 | 22.0 | 5.3 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 21.8 | 22.0 |
| FIU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 30 | 22 | 14 | 1 | .... | 70 | 58 |
| % of Students | .... | .... | .... | 4.3 | 42.9 | 31.4 | 20.0 | 1.4 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 21.3 | 21.3 |
| UNF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Students | .... | 1 | .... | 10 | 32 | 62 | 48 | 3 | .... | 156 | 139 |
| % of Students | .... | .6 | .... | 6.4 | 20.5 | 39.8 | 30.8 | 1.9 | .... | 100.0% | .... |
| Average Score | | | | | | | | | | 22.4 | 22.4 |

* Less than 0.1%

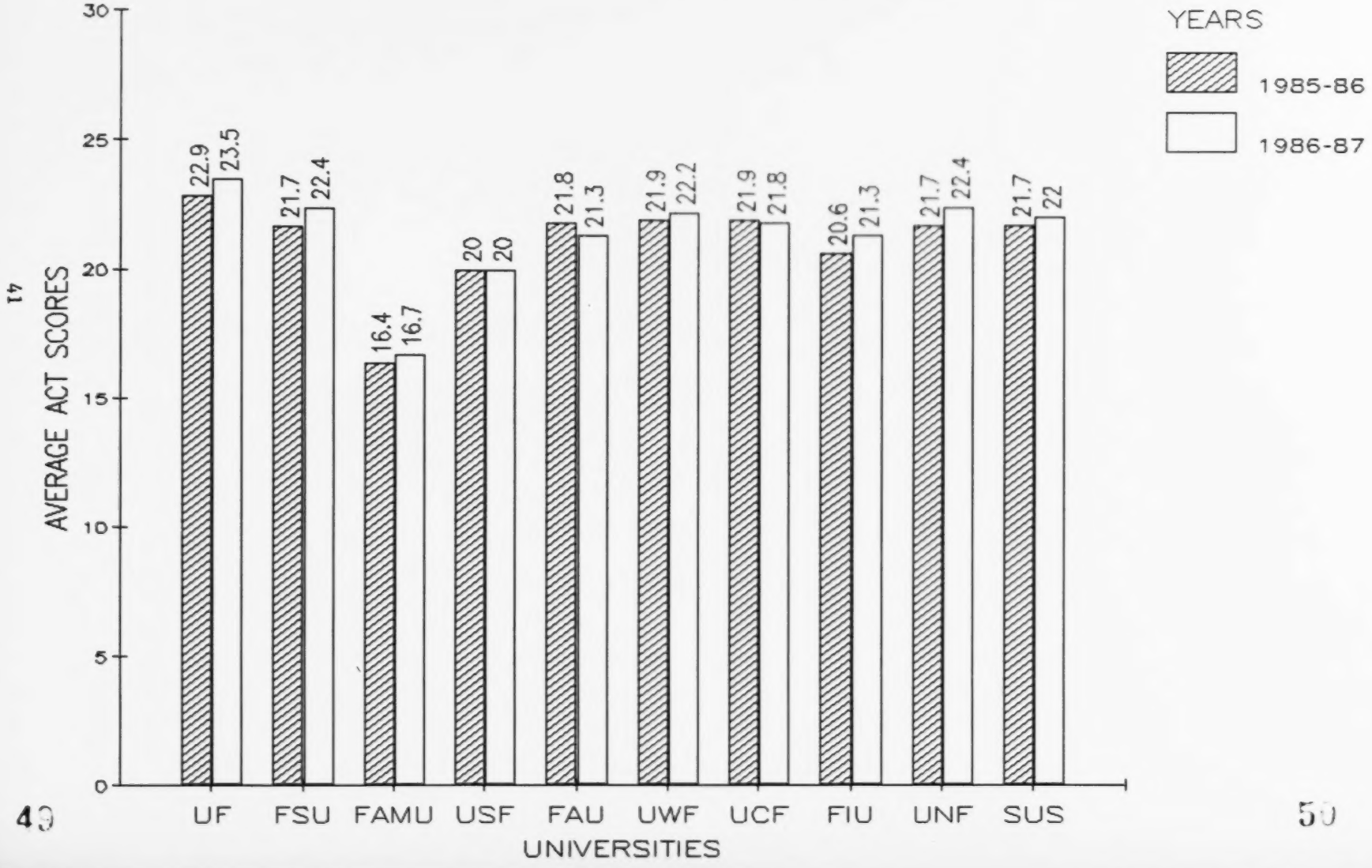
SOURCE: Admissions File, Summer 1986, Fall 1986 and Spring 1987

AP

# AVERAGE SAT TOTAL SCORES OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS 1985-86 and 1986-87



# AVERAGE ACT TOTAL SCORES OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS 1985-86 and 1986-87



1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 10: State Financial Aid Per Student*

Definition of Indicator: The amount of state financial aid available at public universities determines the accessibility of higher education to a full range of students. A diverse student population adds to the overall quality of the educational experience offered at a university.

Analysis: Attached is an analysis of financial aid spending per headcount student in public four-year institutions of higher education during 1985-86. Data for 36 of the states was furnished by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA), which prepares an annual report of financial aid spending for the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs. Fourteen states did not respond to the survey conducted by PHEAA.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: The source for this indicator inaccurately reported the data for Florida. Therefore, the rank of Florida cannot be determined.

Comparison With Previous Reports: No comparisons are possible since the data source is inaccurate.

Source of Data: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs through the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency and the National Center for Education Statistics.

*An SUS Upper Quartile Measure.

Ind. 10

# FINANCIAL AID SPENDING PER STUDENT IN PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1986-87

The national data base used for this indicator does not include all financial aid available to Florida students. Accordingly, the charts and graphs originally planned will not be included.

## FINANCIAL AID SPENDING PER STUDENT IN PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1986-87

The national data base used for this indicator does not include all financial aid available to Florida students. Accordingly, the charts and graphs originally planned will not be included.

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 11: Appropriations Per Headcount Student*

Definition of Indicator: Adequate funding is essential to support academic programs of excellence. Without adequate funding, an institution cannot acquire the type of faculty members, equipment, facilities, and library support necessary to achieve the institution's academic goals. Stable and adequate funding will allow the universities to develop a high level of program quality with the assurance that once the quality has been achieved it can be maintained.

Analysis: Student headcount is used in this analysis instead of full-time equivalent (FTE) students in order to make national comparisons since there is no nationally uniform standard definition for FTE. The analysis for the 1986-87 academic year is attached.

The age of institutions in the SUS, the discipline mix, and the requirement for a year-round operation affect the cost of programs in the SUS. One should note that Florida's University System operates year round with three full academic terms per year, while most other states operate on the basis of a nine-month schedule of two semesters with very limited summer offerings. Accordingly, Florida's SUS appropriations are used fairly equally over 11½ months of full-scale activity, whereas most other state systems' appropriations are used over only nine months of full scale activity.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: During the 1986-87 academic year Florida ranked 7th out of 50 states included in the analysis.

Comparison With Previous Reports: In 1981-82, Florida's national rank was ninth. In 1984-85, Florida's rank was eleventh and in 1985-86, tenth. In 1981-82, Florida appropriated approximately $3,905 per student. In 1986-87, this appropriation increased to $5,323 per student.

Florida experienced a decline then an upward trend on this indicator during the past six years and remains in the upper quartile of the states on this indicator.

Source of Data: National Center for Educational Statistics and The Chronicle of Higher Education, Fact File, "State Appropriations for 1986-87," October 29, 1986.

*Original SUS Upper Quartile Measure.

Ind. 11

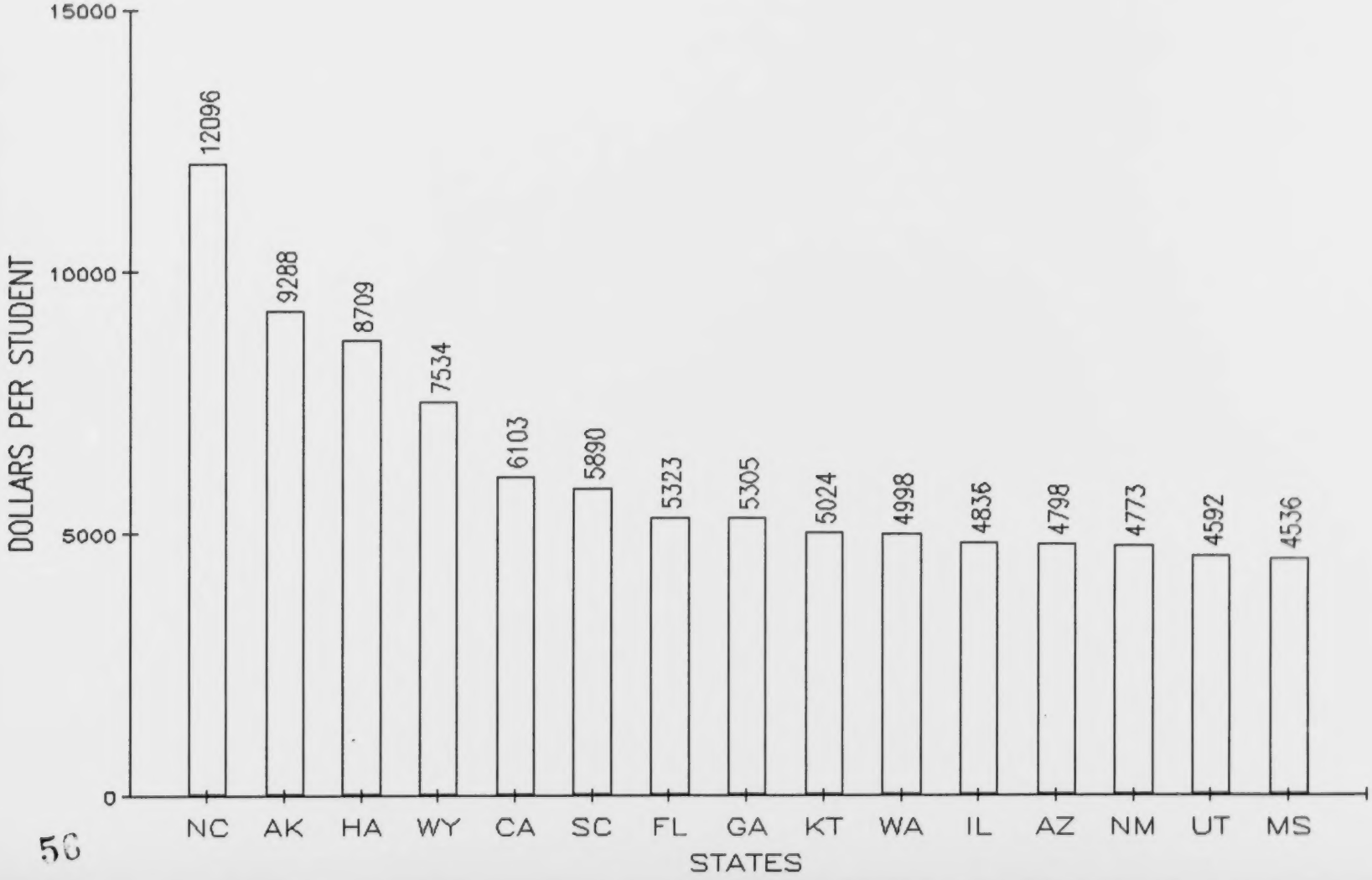
APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT HEADCOUNT
IN PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1986-87

| RANK | STATE | 1986-87 APPROPRIATIONS IN THOUSANDS * | FALL 1986 HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT # | AVERAGE MONEY PER STUDENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | North Carolina | $1,613,281 | 133,415 | $12,096 |
| 2 | Alaska | $98,213 | 10,574 | $9,288 |
| 3 | Hawaii | $197,580 | 22,687 | $8,709 |
| 4 | Wyoming | $75,194 | 9,980 | $7,534 |
| 5 | California | $2,975,793 | 487,602 | $6,103 |
| 6 | South Carolina | $414,101 | 70,304 | $5,890 |
| 7 | FLORIDA | $799,407 | 150,177 | $5,323 |
| 8 | Georgia | $618,687 | 116,634 | $5,305 |
| 9 | Kentucky | $449,587 | 89,488 | $5,024 |
| 10 | Washington | $386,377 | 77,313 | $4,998 |
| 11 | Illinois | $946,130 | 195,662 | $4,836 |
| 12 | Arizona | $416,116 | 86,728 | $4,798 |
| 13 | New Mexico | $220,729 | 46,246 | $4,773 |
| 14 | Utah | $238,512 | 51,942 | $4,592 |
| 15 | Mississippi | $228,665 | 50,415 | $4,536 |
| 16 | Tennessee | $454,157 | 100,457 | $4,521 |
| 17 | Iowa | $312,264 | 70,055 | $4,457 |
| 18 | Virginia | $658,044 | 147,946 | $4,448 |
| 19 | Arkansas | $241,529 | 54,350 | $4,444 |
| 20 | North Dakota | $117,940 | 27,389 | $4,306 |
| 21 | Massachussettes | $460,681 | 108,698 | $4,238 |
| 22.5 | Oregon | $256,573 | 61,584 | $4,166 |
| 22.5 | New Jersey | $547,301 | 131,382 | $4,166 |
| 24 | Maryland | $434,618 | 105,534 | $4,118 |
| 25 | Michigan | $963,613 | 236,641 | $4,072 |
| 26 | Louisiana | $523,431 | 132,032 | $3,964 |
| 27 | Connecticut | $233,808 | 58,998 | $3,963 |
| 28 | Alabama | $409,589 | 103,575 | $3,955 |
| 29 | Indiana | $625,290 | 162,314 | $3,852 |
| 30 | Rhode Island | $84,766 | 22,413 | $3,782 |
| 31 | Missouri | $412,822 | 110,683 | $3,730 |
| 32 | Minnesota | $482,702 | 130,926 | $3,687 |
| 33 | Idaho | $105,282 | 28,620 | $3,679 |
| 34 | Kansas | $312,061 | 85,175 | $3,664 |
| 35 | New York | $1,249,623 | 346,588 | $3,605 |
| 36 | Wisconsin | $555,013 | 154,626 | $3,589 |
| 37 | Maine | $105,054 | 29,491 | $3,562 |
| 38 | Pennsylvania | $680,879 | 192,626 | $3,535 |
| 39 | Nebraska | $194,590 | 55,284 | $3,520 |
| 40 | Montana | $94,854 | 27,134 | $3,496 |
| 41 | West Virginia | $198,972 | 57,528 | $3,459 |
| 42 | Deleware | $72,225 | 20,958 | $3,446 |
| 43 | Ohio | $884,612 | 262,632 | $3,368 |
| 44 | Nevada | $75,306 | 22,498 | $3,347 |
| 45 | South Dakota | $78,792 | 24,036 | $3,278 |
| 46 | Oklahoma | $303,006 | 93,640 | $3,236 |
| 47 | Colorado | $311,252 | 106,116 | $2,933 |
| 48 | Vermont | $37,083 | 15,079 | $2,459 |
| 49 | New Hampshire | $43,447 | 21,506 | $2,020 |
| 50 | Texas | NA | 369,910 | |

* Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education, Fact File, "State Appropriations for 1986-87", October 29, 1986

# Source: National Center for Educational Statistics Preliminary Data

# APPROPRIATIONS PER HEADCOUNT STUDENT IN PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1986-87



1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 12: Number of Endowed Chairs*

Definition of Indicator: The Florida Endowment Trust Fund for Eminent Scholars Act, which provides that the State put $400,000 into an endowed chair for each $600,000 of private funds raised, furnishes an excellent way for the State University System institutions to attract the best faculty members available and thus raise the quality of their education and research programs. The more of these endowed chairs established, the higher the quality of the institution.

Analysis: During the 1986-87 academic year, the State Universities had the following total number of endowed chairs through the Eminent Scholars Program.

| | Fully Funded | | Grants Pledged or in Process | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
| University of Florida | 20 | 30 | 19 | 12 |
| Florida State University | 7 | 9 | 8 | 12 |
| Florida A & M University | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| University of South Florida | 7 | 11 | 18 | 17 |
| Florida Atlantic University | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| University of West Florida | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| University of Central Florida | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Florida International University | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| University of North Florida | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| State University System Total | 45 | 63 | 62 | 60 |

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data are available. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: During 1986-87, eighteen additional chairs were fully endowed, while chairs in the process of being funded were reduced by two. The number of endowed chairs has more than doubled since 1981-82 when the number of endowed chairs for the SUS was 23.

Source of Data: 1986-87 State University System Fact Book

*Original SUS Foundational Measure.

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Input

Name of Indicator 13: Number of Full-Time Scientists and Engineers Employed at Public Universities*

Definition of Indicator: The SUS is committed to support the growth and development of the high technology field. Without a strong foundation in the sciences and engineering, the teaching, research, and public service necessary to support the growth of high technology will not be available to meet the state's development goal.

Analysis: The National Science Foundation released periodic reports on the number of full-time scientists and engineers through January 1985. The information for this indicator is no longer available.

Rank of Florida on Indicator:

Comparison With Previous Reports:

Source of Data:

*Original SUS Upper Quartile Measure.

1987-88
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 14: Specialized or Programmatic Accreditation*

Definition of Indicator: Accreditation is the long-standing and accepted method which provides external and impartial judgment about the quality of programs offered by an institution. Those programs for which accreditation is deemed to be appropriate shall achieve the standards for accreditation of the recognized accreditation bodies.

Within the State University System (SUS) of Florida there is a consensus that accreditation is essential for programs in the following disciplines:

Architecture and related programs
Engineering
Health Services
Home Economics
Law
Library Science
Chemistry
Psychology
Social Work

Accreditation is desirable and should be obtained as resources become available in the following areas:

Business
Journalism
Public Administration

Analysis: Attached is a listing of the accreditation status of professional schools and specialized programs within the State University System of Florida which was updated in July 1988.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data are available. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure

Ind. 14

Comparison with previous reports:

ACCREDITATION

Changes to the accreditation status from July 1987 to July 1988 involve the following programs:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| UF | delete | B | Recreation |
| | change | N to B,M | Theatre |
| FSU | add | B,M | School of Accounting |
| | change | N to B | Computer Science |
| | add | N | Fine Art |
| USF | add | M | Public Administration |
| | add | M | Communications |
| | change | N to B,M | Schools of Music |
| FAU | add | N | Computer Science |
| UCF | add | M | Speech Path/Audiology |
| FIU | add | N | Communication |
| | add | N | Computer Science |
| | add | N | Ed Leadership |
| | add | B | Physical Therapy |
| | add | N | Psychology |
| | add | N | Theatre |

No changes: FAMU, UWF, UNF

ACCREDITATION STATUS, JULY 1988

| Accrediting Agency | College/Schl/Program | CIP | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soc of Am Foresters (prof schools) | Schl of Forest Res | 03.0501 | A | | | | | | | | |
| Nat Architecture Accr Bd (1st prof prog) | Arch | 04.0201 | M | | B,M | | | | | | |
| American Planning Assoc | Urban/Regional Plan | 04.0301 | M | M | | | | | | | |
| Fndtn for Interior Des Ed & Res (2/3 yr, B/M ) | Interior Design | 04.0501 | B | B | | | | | | N | |
| Amer Soc Landscape Arch (prof prog) | Landscape Architect | 04.0601 | B,M | | | | | | | N | |
| Amer Assmb Coll Schs of Business (B/M prog) | Coll of Business | 06. | | B,M | N | B,M | B,M | N | | | B,M |
| | Business | 06.0101 | B,M | | | | | | B,M | B,M | |
| | Schl of Acctng Accounting | 06.0201 | B,M | B,M | | B,M | | | | B,M | |
| Natl Assoc of Public Aff & Administration | Public Admin | 44.0401 | | M | | M | M | M | | M | |
| Accr Council on Ed in Journalism & Mass Comm (undergrad Prof Prog) | Journalism | 09.0401 | B | | B | B | | B,M | | | |
| | Communications | 09.0101 | M | | | B,M | | B,M | | N | |
| | Public Relations | 09.0501 | | | | B | | | | | |
| Computer Science Accred Commission | Computer Science | 11.0101 | | B | | | N | | | N | B |
| Nat Council for Accr of Teacher Ed (B and higher) | College of Ed/ Teacher Ed Prog | 13. | A | A | A | N | A | N | N | N | A |
| | Ed. Leadership | 13.0401 | | | | | | M | | N | |
| | Ed Media Specialist | 13.0501 | | | | | | | B | | |
| Accr Bd for Eng & Tech | Coll of Engineering | 14. | A | A | A | A | A | | B | | |
| | Computer Science | 14.0901 | | | | N | | | | | |
| | Civil/Environ Eng | 14.0801 | | | | | | | | B | |
| | Electrical Eng | 14.1001 | | | | | | | | B | |
| Amer Counc for Construct Ed (B prog) | Eng Tech | 15.0000 | | | | N | | | B | | |
| | Build Constr | 15.0103 | B | | N | | | | | B | |
| Natnl Assn for Industrial Tech (B prog) | Industrial Tech | 15.0603 | | | | | | N | | | |

ACCREDITATION STATUS, JULY 1988

| Accrediting Agency | College/Schl/Program | CIP | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMA Comm on Allied Health Ed & Accr (prof Prog) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . Med Lab Tech | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . Med Assistant | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . Med Records | Med Records | 18.0703 | | | B | | | | B | B | |
| . Med Tech | Med Tech | 17.0310 | B | N | | B | B | B | B | B | |
| . Occ Therapy | Occupational Ther | 17.0807 | B | | | | | | | B | |
| . Physical Ther | Physical Therapy | 17.0813 | | | B | | | | | B | |
| . Physician's Asst | Physician Assist | 17.0508 | B | | | | | | | | |
| | Respiratory Ther | 17.0818 | | | B | | | | B | | |
| | Radiologic Tech | 17.0209 | | | | | | | B | | |
| Accr Bur of Health Ed Schools (prof prog) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . Med Asst | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . Med Lab Tech | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amer Physical Therapy Assn (prof prog) | Physical Therapy | 17.0813 | B | | | | | | | B | |
| Council on Rehab Ed (M) | Rehab Counsel | 17.0407 | M | M | | M | | | | | |
| Am Speech/Lang/Hearing Assn (M in Spch Path/Aud) | Speech Path/Audio | 13.1012 | M | | | | | | | | |
| | Speech Path/Audio | 18.0103 | | M | | M | | | M | | |
| Comm on Accr of Dental & Dnt Aux Ed prog (DDS/DMD) | Coll of Dentistry | 18.0401 | A | | | | | | | | |
| Accr Comm on Ed of Health Services Adm (grad prog) | Health/Hosp Admin | 18.0701 | M | | N | | | | | N | |
| Liaison Comm on Med Ed (MD & basic med sci prog) | Coll of Medicine | 18.1001 | A | | | P | | | | | |
| Nat League for Nursing (B & up, tech & diploma) | Nursing | 18.1101 | B,M | B | B | B,M | B | B | B | B | B |
| Am Coun on Pharm Ed (B & D prog) | Pharmacy | 18.1401 | B,P | | B,P | | | | | | |
| Coun on Ed for Public Health (grad schls) | Public Health | 18.2201 | | | | M,D | | | | N | |
| Amer Vet Med Assn (DVM & VMD prog) | Medicine | 18.2401 | P | | | | | | | | |
| Am Home Ec Assn (undrgrd) | Home Economics | 19.0100 | | B | | | | | | | |

## ACCREDITATION STATUS, JULY 1988

| Accrediting Agency | College/Schl/Program | CIP | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am A Mar & Fly Therapists | Interdiv. Program | 19.0704 | | D | | | | | | | |
| Am Dietetic Assn | Food Sci/Human Nutr | 02.0301 | M | | | | | | | | |
| (Coordinated B prog) | Dietetics | 19.0503 | B | B* | | | | | | B | |
| Am Bar Assn & Assc of Am Law Schls (prof schl) | Coll of Law | 22.0101 | P | P | | | | | | | |
| Am Library Assn (M prog) | Library Sci | 25.0401 | | M | | M | | | | | |
| Natl Rec & Park Assn | Parks & Rec Mgt | 31.0301 | B | | | | | | | N | |
| Am Chemical Soc | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (undrgrd prof prog) | Undergrad Chemistry | 40.0501 | B | B | N | B | B | B | B | B | |
| Am Psycholog Assn | Counseling Psych | 42.0601 | D | | | | | | | | |
| (D prog for prof pract) | Clinical Psych | 40.0101 | D | | | D | | | | | |
| | Psychology | 42. | | D | N | | | | | N | |
| Coun on Social Work Ed (B & M prog) | Social Work | 44.0701 | B,M | B,M | B | B,M | B | B | B | B,M | |
| Nat Assn/Schls of Dance | Theatre | 50.0501 | N | | N | | | | | N | |
| | Dance | 50.0301 | | B,M | | N | | | | | |
| Nat Assn/Schls of Theatre | Theatre | 50.0501 | B,M | B,M,D | | N | | N | | N | |
| Nat Assn/Schl Art & Desgn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (offer prof prep) | Graphic Design | 50.0402 | N | | | | | | | | |
| | Fine Arts | 50.0701 | N | N | | N | | N | | N | |
| Nat Assn/Schls of Music | Music History | 50.0902 | B,M | | | | | B | | | |
| (postsec schls music) | Music Performance | 50.0903 | B,M | | | | | | N | | |
| | Music Education | 13.1312 | B,M | | | | | | | | |
| | Music General | 50.0901 | | B,M,D | N | B,M | B | | B | N | |

LEGEND FOR ACCREDITATION STATUS

A = Accredited, multiple programs involved
B = Accredited Bachelor's program
M = Accredited Master's program
S = Accredited Specialist's program
P = Accredited Professional program
D = Accredited Doctoral program

* = Approved program (not accredited)
(blank) = Program for which this accreditation is applicable does not exist at the institution.
N = Program for which this accreditation is applicable exists at the institution but was not accredited as of July 1988.

1987-88
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 15: Student FTE/Faculty FTE Ratios*

Definition of Indicator: The student-faculty ratio provides an indication of the quality of academic programs offered at a university. A student must have the ability to interact with the faculty. If a university has a poor student-faculty ratio, it may be inferred that instruction and advisement are probably suffering due to an over-burdened faculty.

In the State University System of Florida, on an annual basis, forty undergraduate student credit hours (SCH) equal one undergraduate full-time equivalent (FTE) student. The total number of undergraduate SCHs divided by 40 equals the annual undergraduate student FTE. Likewise, 32 graduate SCHs equal one graduate student FTE. Annually, the total number of graduate SCHs divided by 32 equals the total graduate student FTE.

A faculty FTE is the full-time academic activity (instruction, research and student advisement) of a faculty member for nine months.

Analysis: The analysis of the overall ratios during the 1987-88 academic year is attached.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data are available. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: In 1981-82, the Student FTE/Faculty FTE ratio was 15.33 for the SUS. For 1985-86 the ratio was 13.90, and in 1986-87, the ratio was 13.70.

Source of Data: Student Data Course File Enrollment Reports and Educational and General Control Sheets.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure.

Ind.15

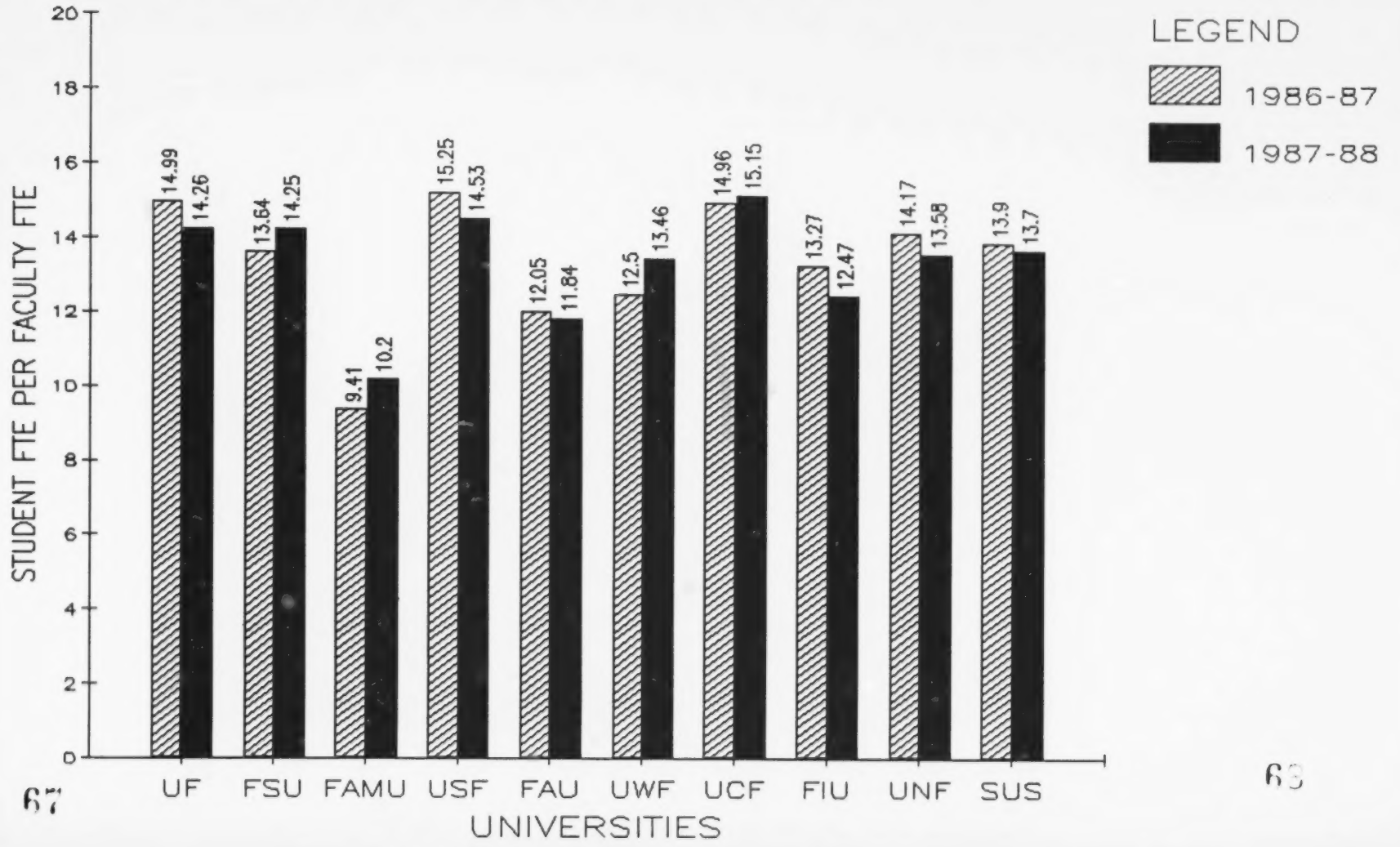
STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
STUDENT FTE/FACULTY FTE RATIOS
(EDUCATION AND GENERAL)
1987-88

| | Faculty FTE Positions* | Student Annual FTE# | Student FTE Per Faculty FTE |
|---|---|---|---|
| University of Florida | 1,532 | 21,841 | 14.26 |
| Florida State University | 1,145 | 16,312 | 14.25 |
| Florida A&M University | 405 | 4,131 | 10.20 |
| University of South Florida | 1,063 | 15,445 | 14.53 |
| Florida Atlantic University | 480 | 5,685 | 11.84 |
| University of West Florida | 276 | 3,716 | 13.46 |
| University of Central Florida | 646 | 9,790 | 15.15 |
| Florida International University | 712 | 8,882 | 12.47 |
| University of North Florida | 247 | 3,355 | 13.58 |
| State University System | 6,506 | 89,157 | 13.70 |

* Source: Educational and General Control Sheets,
Final Allocation Amendment Package

\# Source: Student Data Course File Enrollment Reports

# STUDENT FTE/FACULTY FTE RATIOS (EDUCATION AND GENERAL) 1986-87 and 1987-88



1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 16: Research Library Rank*

Definition of Indicator: Faculty members and students are dependent on their ability to have access to a wide variety of information. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) annually provides rankings of member research libraries. Prior to 1984-85, rankings were based upon ten factors or measures of library size. Beginning with 1984-85, rankings are to be based solely on the number of volumes held.

Analysis: The attached analysis is based upon the Association of Research Libraries ranking of individual university research libraries during the 1986-87 academic year. The states are rank ordered on the basis of the highest ranked public university research library found in each state.

The extent and ranking of research libraries is largely a function of the age of the library and the amount of funds available each year for new acquisitions. In order to achieve a comparable rank, newer research libraries, such as those in the State University System (SUS) of Florida, must acquire in a short amount of time what older, higher ranked libraries have accumulated over many years. The goal of the SUS is to improve the research libraries of the University of Florida, Florida State University, and the University of South Florida to such a level that they will all fall into the upper quartile of public ARL ranked member libraries.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: Florida was ranked thirteenth out of the 36 states with public university research libraries. Florida'a rank was based on the University of Florida research library's rank of 18th of all public university research libraries. Florida State University's research library was ranked 46th and the University of South Florida's library was not ranked.

*Original SUS Upper Quartile Measure

Ind.16

Comparison with Previous Reports: On the basis of rankings provided by the ARL, Florida's national rank increased after a history of decline. However, there was a change in method for determining ranks beginning with 1984-85. The 1984-85 ranks compared to the 1986-87 ranks show that Florida's rank improved from 16th to 14th place, while the University of Florida has now risen to 17 and Florida State University has now reached 45.

These ranks can be compared to the 1981-82 ranks when the overall rank for Florida was 16, UF was ranked 19 and FSU was ranked 44. On this indicator, Florida has experienced a slight overall increase in rank but has failed to move into the upper quartile.

ARL Ranking

| | 81-82 | 82-83 | 83-84 | 84-85 | 85-86 | 86-87 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jniversity of Florida | 19 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 17 |
| Florida State University | 44 | 56 | 57 | 46 | 49 | 45 |
| Florida (Based on highest ranked university research library in each state.) | 16 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 14 |

Source of Data: Chronicle of Higher Education.

Ind. 16

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARY RANKING (ARL) OF THE UPPER QUARTILE OF STATES WITH PUBLIC UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LIBRARIES IN THE USA
BASED ON THE HIGHEST RANKED INSTITUTION WITHIN EACH STATE FOR 1986-87

| RANK | STATE | INSTITUTION RANK | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | California | 1 | University of California at Los Angeles |
| | | 2 | University of California at Berkeley |
| | | 14 | University of California at Davis |
| | | 22 | University of California at San Diego |
| | | 30 | University of California at Santa Barbara |
| | | 35 | University of California at Irvine |
| | | 53 | University of California at Riverside |
| 2. | Illinois | 3 | University of Illinois |
| | | 38 | Southern Illinois University |
| 3. | Texas | 4 | University of Texas |
| | | 27 | Texas A&M University |
| | | 52 | University of Houston |
| 4. | Washington | 5 | University of Washington |
| | | 47 | Washington State University |
| 5. | Wisconsin | 6 | University of Wisconsin |
| 6. | Minnesota | 7 | University of Minnesota |
| 7. | North Carolina | 8 | University of North Carolina |
| | | 46 | North Carolina State University |
| 8. | Pennsylvania | 9 | Pennsylvania State University |
| | | 33 | Temple University |
| | | 62 | University of Pittsburg * |
| 9. | Ohio | 10 | Ohio State University |
| | | 57 | Kent State University |
| | | 28 | University of Cinncinati |

The schools listed above are in the First Quartile

| RANK | STATE | INSTITUTION RANK | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Arizona | 11 | University of Arizona |
| | | 16 | Arizona State University |
| 11. | Georgia | 12 | University of Georgia |
| | | 50 | Georgia Institute of Technology |
| 12. | New Jersey | 13 | Rutgers University |
| 13. | Virginia | 15 | University of Virginia |
| | | 41 | Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State Univ |
| 14. | FLORIDA | 17 | University of Florida |
| | | 45 | Florida State University |
| 15. | Iowa | 18 | University of Iowa |
| | | 42 | Iowa State University |
| 16. | Kansas | 19 | University of Kansas |
| 17. | Michigan | 20 | Michigan State University |
| | | 61 | University of Michigan * |
| | | 24 | Wayne State University |
| 18. | Maryland | 21 | University of Maryland |

The schools listed above are in the Second Quartile

Only 36 states are included in the ARL Ranking as having public university research libraries; therefore, the upper quartile is comprised of nine states. Rankings were based on an index which takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added, number of current serials, total expenditures, and size of staff. Universities who chose not to have their index figures calculated are indicated with an *.

Source: Chronicle of Higher Education, 1987

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 17: Progress Toward the Faculty and Administrator Goals of the State Plan for Equal Access and Equal Opportunity*

Definition of Indicator: The stated employment goal for the State University System is to achieve Black/White proportions in each employment category in public higher education in Florida which approximate the Black/White proportions in the appropriate pools from which institutions obtain their employees.

There are three employment categories.

1. The State University System commitment for employment of nonacademic personnel is to achieve a proportion of Black nonacademic personnel (HEW Job Category) at each institution and on the Board of Regents staff which approximates the proportion of Blacks with the required skills in the Relevant Labor Market.

   The goal for nonacademic personnel is the 12.7 percent index which represents the Black proportion of Florida's total 1976 population (Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida).

2. The System Goal for positions requiring the doctoral degree is to maintain a proportion of Black faculty and administrators at each institution and on the Board of Regents staff which, at a minimum, approximates the percent of Blacks in the nationwide doctoral degree work force.

   Black representation in the doctoral degree work force is approximately 2.1 percent according to the most recent National Research Council and Colorado Study data.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure

Ind.17

3. The System goal for positions not requiring the doctorate is to achieve a proportion of Black faculty and administrators at each institution and on the Board of Regents staff which approximates the percentage of master's degrees (7.6 percent) awarded to Black students within the State University System in 1975-76.

Analysis: For the 1986-87 and 1987-88 academic years, the full-time Black employment percentages within the State University System were as follows:

| | | 1986-87 | | | 1987-88 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BLACK | TOTAL | % BLACK | BLACK | TOTAL | % BLACK |
| 1. | Nonacademic personnel | | | | | | |
| | 8 Predominantly White Univ's. | 3,374 | 15,937 | 21.2% | 3,442 | 16,469 | 20.8% |
| | Florida A & M University | 706 | 766 | 92.2% | 724 | 778 | 93.0% |
| | SUS and BOR Totals | 4,100 | 16,838 | 24.3% | 4,188 | 17,388 | 24.7% |
| | GOAL | | | 12.7% | | | 12.7% |
| 2. | Academic and Admin. Positions requiring the Doctoral degree | | | | | | |
| | 8 Predominantly White Univ's. | 177 | 5,706 | 3.1% | 178 | 5,671 | 3.1% |
| | Florida A & M University | 160 | 245 | 65.3% | 156 | 238 | 65.5% |
| | SUS and BOR Totals | 337 | 5,970 | 5.6% | 334 | 5,929 | 5.6% |
| | GOAL | | | 2.1% | | | 2.1% |
| 3. | Academic and Admin. Positions not requiring the Doctoral degree | | | | | | |
| | 8 Predominanatly White univ. | 412 | 6,481 | 6.4% | 470 | 7,229 | 6.5% |
| | Florida A & M University | 289 | 361 | 80.1% | 284 | 350 | 81.8% |
| | SUS and BOR Totals | 771 | 6,912 | 11.2% | 768 | 7,664 | 10.0% |
| | GOAL | | | 7.6% | | | 7.6% |

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data base has been identified. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: Florida continues to exceed its EAEO goals for Black employees in the State University System. Comparisons based on the information presented above show that the number of employees who were Black increased between 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the SUS and BOR in the non-academic personnel category but decreased in the academic and administrative personnel categories. While the decrease is very small, this is a reversal of the positive trend established in previous years.

Ind.17

Since 1981-82, the percentage of Blacks in non-academic positions has decreased from 30.7% to 24.7%. For positions requiring the doctoral degree, the change since 1981-82 was from 4.7% to 5.6%. For administrative, academic, and professional positions not requiring a doctoral degree, the change was from 10.3% to 10.0%. In all three categories, the State University System exceeded its goals for employment of Blacks from the first report on this indicator.

Source of Data: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission - Higher Education Staff Information (EEO - 6).

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 18: Progress Toward the Student Goals of the State Plan for Equal Access and Equal Opportunity*

Definition of Indicator: As a goal, the SUS will strive to recruit minority students as freshmen and transfer students at a rate which will equal the proportion of minority students graduating from Florida's secondary schools and community colleges. Financial aid funds will be maintained at a level sufficient to recruit students who are in need and to offset increases in tuition and fees. Studies on minority retention will continue.

Analysis: Three subsets of students entering the SUS as undergraduates were analyzed.

The first comparison was made between high school students graduating from Florida public secondary schools and freshmen entering the SUS. While 17.8% of high school students graduating during 1986-87 were Black, only 15.2% of freshmen entering the SUS during the 1987-88 were Black students.

Hispanic students composed 7.8% of 1986-87 high school graduates and 6.0% of the 1987-88 entering freshmen class.

The second comparison was made between students graduating from Florida community colleges with AA degrees and transfer students entering the SUS with AA degrees. In 1986-87, 5.5% of all AA degree graduates from community colleges were Black, while 4.8% of entering transfers with AA degrees were Black students during the following year.

The proportion of students graduating from community colleges with AA degrees who were Hispanic in 1986-87 (12.5%) exceeded the proportion of transfer students with AA degrees entering the SUS in 1986-87 who were Hispanic (10.3%).

*Original SUS Foundational Measure

Ind.18

The last comparison was made between students graduating from Florida community colleges with AS degrees and students with AS degrees entering SUS institutions. In 1986-87, 8.3% of community college graduates with AS degrees were Black, while Black students composed 7.5% of all transferring students with AS degrees entering the SUS during the following year.

Comparisons for Hispanic transfer students with AS degrees were opposite to those found for Black AS degree transfer students. The proportion of students graduating with AS degrees from a community college who were Hispanic was 9.6% in 1986-87, and 10.6% entered the SUS as AS degree transfer students in 1987-88.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No comparable national data base has been identified. This indicator is designed to show improvement within the State University System from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: From 1981-82 through 1985-86, the SUS exceeded its goal in the percent of students who were black transferring from community colleges with AS degrees and fell short of its goals for Black enrollments in the other two categories.

In 1987-88 the State University System fell below its goal in all three categories. However, Florida continues to increase the total number of Black students entering the SUS which is counter to the national trend toward enrolling fewer Black students.

Source of Data: State University System Admissions Files
Division of Public Schools
Division of Community Colleges

Ind.18

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
1986-87 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN FLORIDA
COMPARED TO 1987-88 FRESHMENT ENROLLED IN THE SUS

| | High School Graduates (1986-87) * | | Total SUS First-Time-In-College Freshmen (1987-88) # | | Percent of Total Freshmen Enrolled at Each University # | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERCENT | (HEADCOUNT) | PERCENT | (HEADCOUNT) | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
| Black | 17.8% | (14,613) | 15.2% | (2,182) | 8.3% | 6.5% | 98.1% | 3.7% | 5.0% | 4.1% | 4.8% | 4.7% | 8.6% |
| White | 72.9% | (59,931) | 76.4% | (10,987) | 84.2% | 88.7% | 1.3% | 86.6% | 83.5% | 91.8% | 85.1% | 34.8% | 88.2% |
| Hispanic | 7.8% | (6,436) | 6.0% | (857) | 4.5% | 3.4% | 0.4% | 6.4% | 9.0% | 1.1% | 6.4% | 55.8% | 1.5% |
| Asian | 1.4% | (1,127) | 2.3% | (339) | 2.9% | 1.3% | 0.2% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 3.6% | 4.7% | 1.7% |
| American Indian | 0.1% | (77) | 0.1% | (15) | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL % | 100.0% | | 100.0% | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| (HEADCOUNT) | | (82,184) | | (14,380) | (4,550) | (3,267) | (1,377) | (2,167) | (357) | (366) | (1,475) | (473) | (348) |

* Source: Division of Public Schools.

# Source: Admissions File Report. Includes students who were admitted and registered. Does not include "Other" races.

Ind.18

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
1986-87 COMMUNITY COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH AA DEGREES
COMPARED TO 1987-88 COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFERS ENROLLED IN THE SUS

| | Community College Graduates with AA Degrees (1986-87) * | | Total SUS Community College Transfers with AA Degrees (1987-88) # | | Percent of Transfer Enrollment with AA Degrees at Each University # | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERCENT | (HEADCOUNT) | PERCENT | (HEADCOUNT) | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
| Black | 5.5% | (811) | 4.8% | (516) | 3.4% | 4.4% | 53.9% | 3.1% | 5.4% | 3.4% | 3.1% | 8.5% | 5.9% |
| White | 80.2% | (11,895) | 82.8% | (8,830) | 85.3% | 90.0% | 38.2% | 89.5% | 85.2% | 94.1% | 90.8% | 38.0% | 90.0% |
| Hispanic | 12.5% | (1,847) | 10.3% | (1,097) | 9.0% | 4.9% | 6.9% | 5.2% | 6.8% | 0.9% | 3.5% | 51.4% | 1.3% |
| Asian | 1.5% | (224) | 1.9% | (200) | 2.2% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.3% |
| American Indian | .3% | (44) | .2% | (17) | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.5% |
| TOTAL % | 100.0% | | 100.0% | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| (HEADCOUNT) | | (14,821) | | (10,660) | (1,975) | (1,793) | (102) | (1,985) | (1,097) | (323) | (1,653) | (1,123) | (609) |

*Source: Division of Community Colleges. Does not include non-resident aliens.

# Source: Admissions File Report. Includes students who were admitted and registered. Does not include "Other" races.

Ind.18

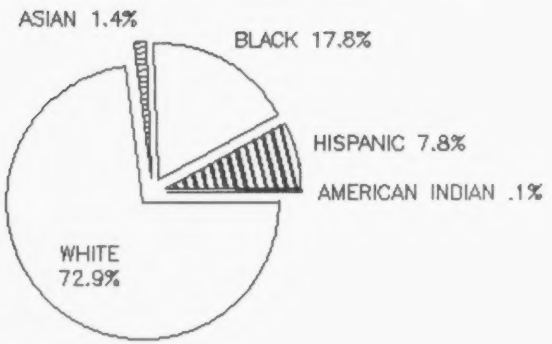
STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
1986-87 COMMUNITY COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH AS DEGREES
COMPARED TO 1987-88 COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFERS ENROLLED IN THE SUS

| | Community College Graduates with AS Degrees (1986-87) * | | Total SUS Community College Transfers with AS Degrees (1987-88) # | | Percent of Transfer Enrollment with AS Degrees at Each University # | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERCENT | (HEADCOUNT) | PERCENT | (HEADCOUNT) | UF | FSU | FAMU | USF | FAU | UWF | UCF | FIU | UNF |
| Black | 8.3% | (529) | 7.5% | (47) | 3.2% | 0.0% | 22.2% | 0.8% | 5.2% | 10.6% | 5.5% | 15.9% | 11.0% |
| White | 80.5% | (5,171) | 79.8% | (503) | 93.5% | 100.0% | 22.2% | 91.8% | 75.0% | 87.3% | 89.1% | 50.5% | 85.7% |
| Hispanic | 9.6% | (619) | 10.6% | (67) | 0.0% | 0.0% | 55.6% | 4.9% | 15.6% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 32.7% | 1.1% |
| Asian | 1.4% | (88) | 1.9% | (12) | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 4.2% | 2.1% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| American Indian | 0.2% | (15) | 0.2% | (1) | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% |
| TOTAL % | 100.0% | | 100.0% | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| (HEADCOUNT) | | (6,422) | | (630) | (31) | (17) | (9) | (122) | (96) | (47) | (110) | (107) | (91) |

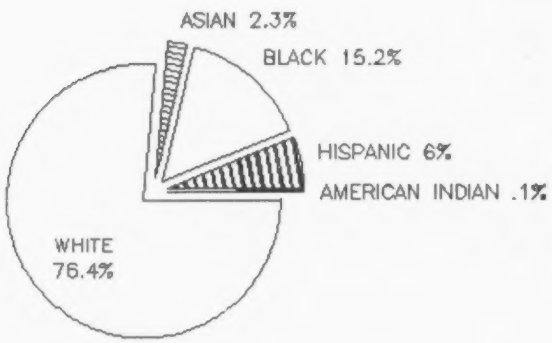
* Source: Division of Community Colleges. Does not include non-resident Aliens.

# Source: Admissions File Report. Includes students who were admitted and registered. Does not include "Other" races.

# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN FLORIDA COMPARED TO FRESHMEN ENROLLED IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

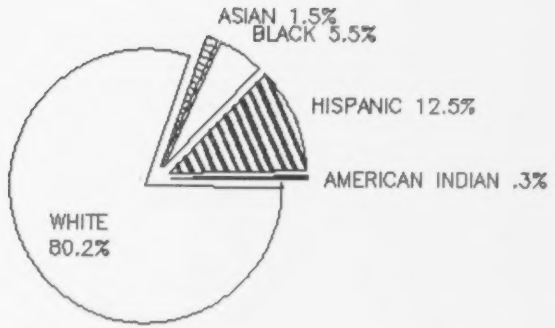



1986-87 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

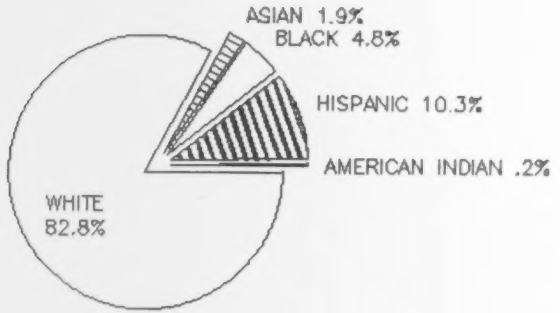



1987-88 FTIC FRESHMEN

# COMMUNITY COLLEGE A.A. DEGREE GRADUATES COMPARED TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

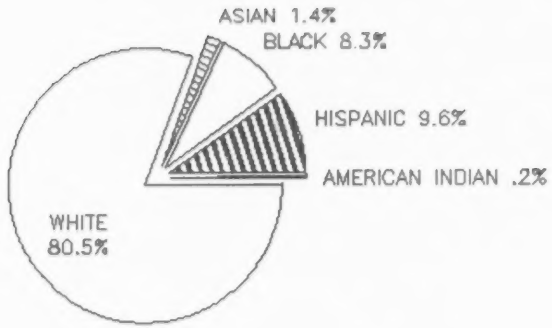



1986-87 A.A. DEGREE GRADUATES

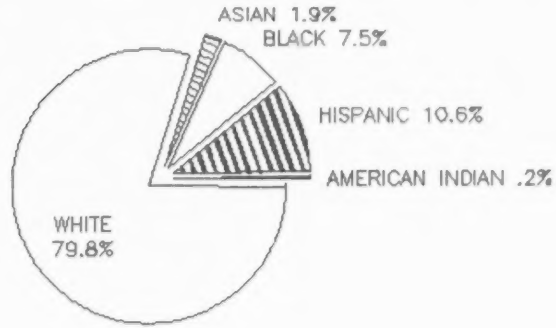



1987-88 SUS TRANSFERS WITH AA DEGREES

# COMMUNITY COLLEGE A.S. DEGREE TRANSFERS COMPARED TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM




1986-87 A.S. DEGREE GRADUATES




1987-88 SUS TRANSFERS WITH AS DEGREES

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 19: Strengthening Undergraduate Education*

Definition of Indicator: Phi Beta Kappa was founded on December 5, 1776, at the College of William and Mary. In order for an institution to qualify for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter it must meet rigorous standards of quality and program breadth at the undergraduate level. The existence of a Phi Beta Kappa chapter at an institution is a good indicator that the undergraduate program has achieved a measure of excellence.

Analysis: In making a decision to grant a new chapter, the Phi Beta Kappa Committee will consider the elements of strength and of weakness in an institution. The society requires that member institutions emphasize curricula definitely liberal in character and purpose along with adequate instructional offerings in the Arts and Sciences. Phi Beta Kappa holds that a liberal education is not primarily vocational. A liberal education seeks to quicken the mind and spirit by encouraging the full development of human capacities.

SUS institutions will follow Phi Beta Kappa's standards of quality and program breadth in their efforts to strengthen their undergraduate education programs. Each institution, when its leadership believes it has achieved the appropriate curriculum strengths, will request a review for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter by the society. If funds are available to broaden the undergraduate curriculum, each State University System institution will seek a review as soon as it is feasible.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: California has the largest number of Phi Beta Kappa chapters, with ten independent chapters located at public institutions. New York has nine chapters, Ohio has six chapters, and Virginia has four chapters. Michigan, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have three chapters located at public institutions. Florida, along with ten other states, has two chapters within the State University System. Both the University of Florida and Florida State University have Phi Beta Kappa chapters.

Comparison With Previous Reports: Due to the nature of the Phi Beta Kappa review process, new chapter memberships are only awarded every three years. New chapters were established in other states in 1985 so that New Jersey and Pennsylvania now have more chapters of Phi Beta Kappa than Florida. An approximation of Florida's rank in 1981-84 is 11th among the 50 states. For 1985-88 an estimate of Florida's rank is 13, just below the upper quartile value.

Source of Data: National Office of United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure.

Ind.19

NUMBER OF PHI BETA KAPPA CHAPTERS LOCATED AT
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
1985-88

| State | Number of Phi Beta Kappa Chapters |
|---|---|
| California | 10 |
| New York | 9 |
| Ohio | 6 |
| Virginia | 4 |
| Michigan | 3 |
| New Jersey | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 |
| Arizona | 2 |
| Colorado | 2 |
| FLORIDA | 2 |
| Illinois | 2 |
| Indiana | 2 |
| Iowa | 2 |
| Kansas | 2 |
| North Carolina | 2 |
| Washington | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 2 |
| Alabama | 1 |
| Arkansas | 1 |
| Connecticut | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Hawaii | 1 |
| Idaho | 1 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 |
| Maine | 1 |
| Maryland | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 |
| Minnesota | 1 |
| Missouri | 1 |
| Nebraska | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Mexico | 1 |
| North Dakota | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 1 |
| Oregon | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 1 |
| South Carolina | 1 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Texas | 1 |
| Utah | 1 |
| Vermont | 1 |
| West Virginia | 1 |
| Wyoming | 1 |

1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Process

Name of Indicator 20: Contract and Grant Dollars Per Faculty Member*

Definition of Indicator: While all faculty members on contract are expected to do research, a measure that attempts to determine the amount of research and the value of the research is contract and grant dollars per faculty member. Since all universities are competing for these funds, only the best faculty proposals are funded.

Analysis: The 1986-87 academic year information for State University System institutions is attached.

Rank of Florida on Indicator: No national data base concerning contract and grant dollars per faculty member by state has been identified. This indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System of Florida from year to year.

Comparison With Previous Reports: The average contract and grant dollars per faculty FTE position throughout the SUS increased by $11.21 from 1985-86 to 1986-87. Six of the nine universities showed increases in average contract and grant dollars per faculty FTE position, while all nine institutions showed an increase in total contract and grant dollars expended.

Source of Data: Annual Contracts and Grants Reports submitted by the institutions. Educational and General, and Special Units Control Sheets.

*Original SUS Upper Quartile Measure.

Ind.20

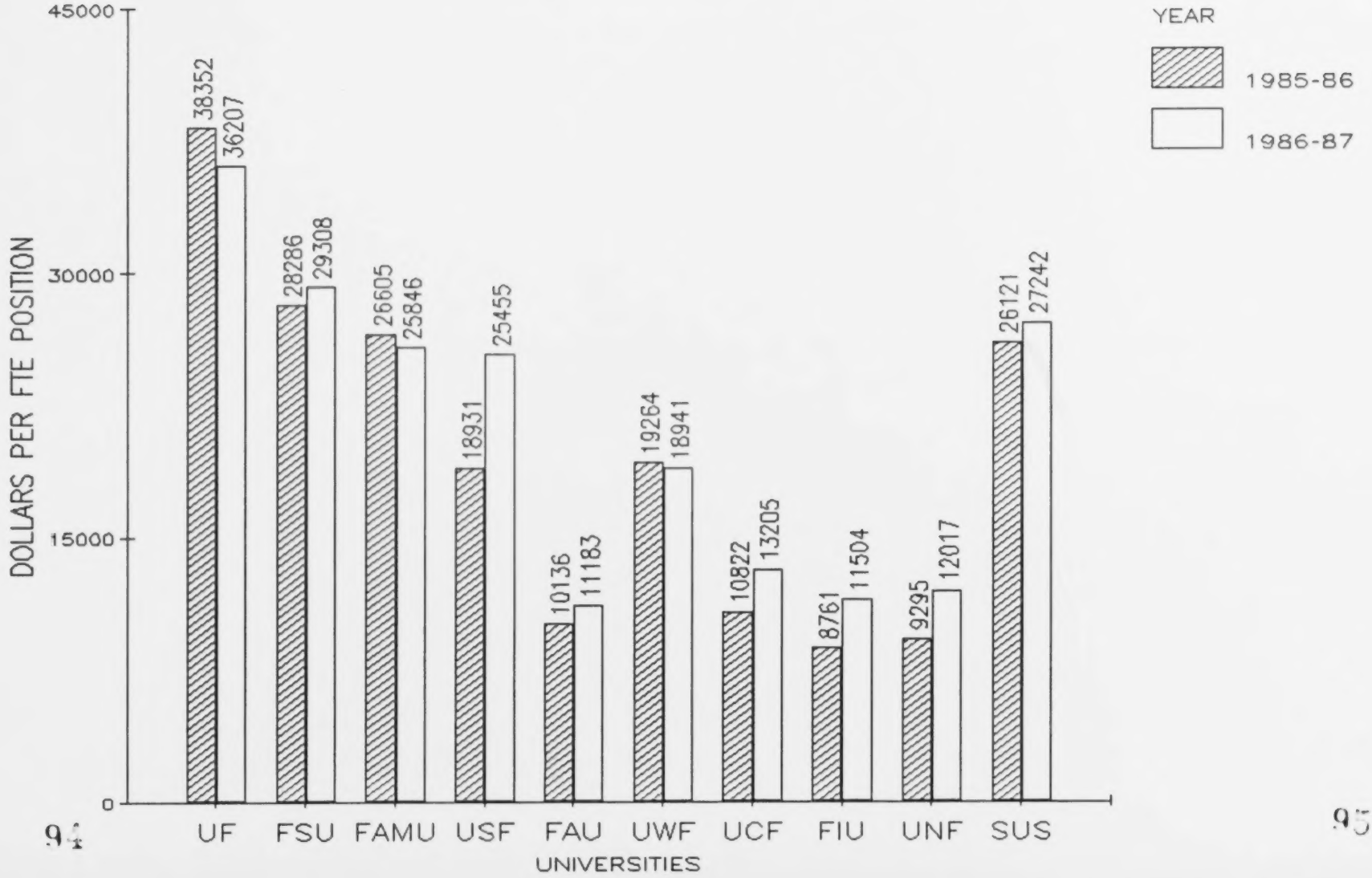
STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
CONTRACT AND GRANT DOLLARS PER FACULTY MEMBER
1986-87

| | Dollars Expended * | Faculty FTE Positions # | Dollars Per FTE Faculty Member |
|---|---|---|---|
| University of Florida | $129,166,598 | 3,567.47 | $36,207 |
| Florida State University | $33,063,316 | 1,128.14 | $29,308 |
| Florida A&M University | $10,321,609 | 399.35 | $25,846 |
| University of South Florida | $26,006,008 | 1,021.64 | $25,455 |
| Florida Atlantic University | $5,019,766 | 448.89 | $11,183 |
| University of West Florida | $5,170,338 | 272.97 | $18,941 |
| University of Central Florida | $8,252,228 | 624.93 | $13,205 |
| Florida International University | $7,470,162 | 649.37 | $11,504 |
| University of North Florida | $2,732,478 | 227.39 | $12,017 |
| State University System | $227,202,503 | 8,340.15 | $27,242 |

* Source: Annual Reports of Contracts and Grants submitted by universities. Dollars exclude student financial aid, administrative services, and other non-research and non-service contracts and grants when identifiable.

# Source: 1987-88 Educational and Control Sheets and Special Unit Control Sheets.

# CONTRACT AND GRANT DOLLARS PER FACULTY FTE POSITIONS 1985-86 and 1986-87



1986-87
Academic Year
State University System

INDICATOR REPORT

Type of Indicator: Opinion

Name of Indicator 21: National Rank of Program, School or College*

Definition of Indicator: Attempts to rank programs, schools, or colleges are based mainly upon opinion and are thus highly subjective in nature. They do, however, represent external judgments concerning quality and, as such, should be considered. They do not represent a systematic approach to the assessment of institutional quality.

Analysis (A): The Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, which is composed of the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council, conducted a national assessment of doctoral programs in biological sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, social and behavioral sciences, and humanities in 1981. Included in this national evaluation was a survey of the reputations of the doctoral programs among faculty members in those fields. In the survey, faculty members were asked to rate:

- The scholarly competence and achievements of faculty members in a stratified random sample of the departments in their field.
- The effectiveness of those departments in educating research scholars and scientists.
- The improvement of the program over the past five years.

For the purpose of determining the relative quality reputations of State University System (SUS) institutions, these faculty ratings of doctoral programs were rank ordered. The ranks of programs at the three SUS institutions included in this study are reported in Table I.

It should be noted that although this survey will not be conducted on an annual basis, this assessment does provide information concerning the relative quality of some doctoral programs in the SUS.

Ind.21

Rank of Florida on Indicator (A): A number of different degree programs were evaluated in each of the 26 disciplines included in this study. The ranks of SUS doctoral programs in a given discipline must be interpreted in relation to the total number of programs evaluated in that discipline. The rank needed by a program to be in the upper quartile of programs ranked is shown. Those SUS programs which ranked in the upper quartile are identified with an asterisk.

Analysis (B): A new report entitled "Ranking the States in Higher Education" by the Center for Policy Studies in Education at George Mason University in Virginia ranks Florida's system of state universities as tenth among the states. This report was based on a survey of 100 presidents of state universities in 44 states who were asked to rank states by the quality of their state universities. Self nominations were excluded from the findings. The nine states in rank order which were ahead of Florida are California, New York, Michigan, North Carolina, Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Virginia. In a commentary published as a part of the report, Dr. J. Wade Gilley, who was the Project Director for the study, pointed out that the rankings for states rated fifth through tenth are very close. He said that only six points separate the states ranked fifth through tenth, and that Florida ranks only one point behind ninth ranked Virginia. While this survey reflects only the opinions of presidents of state universities, the perception that Florida is moving toward educational excellence in the State University System is validated by their judgments.

Rank of Florida on Indicator (B): Florida is ranked tenth among the states reputed to have the best universities. This places Florida well within the upper quartile by this measure of excellence.

Analysis (C): As a result of regular Systemwide Program Reviews, each program offered in the SUS institutions is evaluated on a five-year cycle by a committee composed of faculty members and independent consultants. While these evaluations are used primarily for the purpose of program improvement, the conclusions of the review committee provide some indication of the relative quality of each program. Those programs which were judged to be exemplary are shown in Table II. The ratings of seven programs (Classics, English, Pharmacy, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Dentistry, and Area Studies) were added since last year's report.

Rank of Florida on Indicator (C): No comparable national data base has been identified. The indicator is intended to show improvement within the State University System from year to year.

Ind.21

Analysis (D): Major attempts to rank order degree programs in a broad array of disciplines using the same methodology at the same time, such as that conducted during 1981-82 by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils and reported in Analysis I, are very rare. Such massive efforts, if done in an objective manner and following accepted research techniques, are usually conducted only once every five to ten years. However, more limited efforts to objectively rank degree programs in individual disciplines are conducted all the time by reputable academic, scholarly and professional organizations.

The information in this third level of analysis includes those events reported by the individual universities from the past year which the institutions feel are indicative of the increasing national stature of their programs. These indicators are reported in Table III.

Rank of Florida on Indicator (D): This analysis is intended to show the national stature of programs at individual universities and does not lend itself to making comparisons between states.

*Original SUS Foundational Measure.

Table I
State University System of Florida
National Rank of Doctoral Programs
1981-82

| Doctoral Programs & Number of Programs Rated | Rank Needed for Upper Quartile | University of Florida | | | Florida State University | | | University of South Florida | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Faculty Quality | Effectiveness | Improvement | Faculty Quality | Effectiveness | Improvement | Faculty Quality | Effectiveness | Improvement |
| Anthropology (70) | 17.5 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 1.0* | | | | | | |
| Art History (41) | 10.0 | | | | 39.0 | 38.0 | 20.0 | | | |
| Biochemistry (138) | 34.5 | 72.5 | 56.0 | 22.0* | | | | | | |
| Botany (83) | 21.0 | 38.0 | 32.5 | 19.5* | | | | | | |
| Cellular and Molecular Biology (86) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biological Science | 21.5 | | | | 53.5 | 34.5 | 30.5 | | | |
| Molecular Biophysics | 21.5 | | | | 53.5 | 43.0 | NA | | | |
| Chemistry (145) | 36.0 | 36.5 | 33.0* | 36.0* | 36.5 | 33.0* | 65.5 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 99.0 |
| Economics (93) | 23.0 | 44.0 | 53.5 | 5.5* | 66.5 | 59.0 | 56.5 | | | |
| English (106) | 26.5 | 64.5 | 64.0 | 29.0 | 89.5 | 92.5 | 80.0 | | | |
| French (58) | 14.5 | | | | 57.5 | 56.5 | 40.5 | | | |
| Geography (48) | 12.0 | 38.0 | 36.5 | 37.0 | | | | | | |
| Geosciences (91) | 23.0 | | | | 74.0 | 71.0 | 61.0 | | | |
| History (102) | 25.5 | 66.5 | 69.0 | 32.0 | 83.0 | 69.0 | 43.5 | | | |
| Linguistics (35) | 9.0 | 33.5 | 33.5 | NA | | | | | | |
| Mathematics (114) | 28.5 | 70.0 | 68.0 | 46.0 | 64.0 | 61.0 | 104.0 | 101.5 | 98.0 | 96.5 |

Table I
State University System of Florida
National Rank of Doctoral Programs
1981-82
(Continued)

| Doctoral Programs & Number of Programs Rated | Rank Needed for Upper Quartile | University of Florida | | | Florida State University | | | University of South Florida | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Faculty Quality | Effectiveness | Improvement | Faculty Quality | Effectiveness | Improvement | Faculty Quality | Effectiveness | Improvement |
| Music (53) | 13.0 | | | | 34.0 | 26.5 | 3.0* | | | |
| Microbiology (131) | 33.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 7.0* | | | | | | |
| Philosophy (77) | 19.0 | | | | 47.0 | 54.5 | 1.0* | | | |
| Physics (122) | 30.5 | 57.5 | 52.0 | 7.0* | 43.0 | 50.5 | 20.5* | | | |
| Physiology (94) | 23.5 | 55.0 | 48.0 | 31.5 | | | | | | |
| Political Science(82) | 20.5 | 52.5 | 58.0 | 48.5 | 45.0 | 40.0 | 7.5* | | | |
| Psychology (150) | 37.5 | 52.5 | 51.5 | 73.5 | 57.5 | 55.0 | 79.5 | 65.0 | 72.0 | 15.5* |
| Sociology (82) | 20.5 | 63.0 | 66.0 | 35.0 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 25.0 | | | |
| Spanish (69) | 17.0 | 61.0 | 57.0 | 65.5 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 58.5 | | | |
| Statistics (63) | 16.0 | 40.5 | 36.5 | 18.0 | 11.5* | 8.0* | 39.5 | 48.0 | 62.0 | 7.5* |
| Zoology (69) | 17.0 | 18.0 | 27.0 | 6.0* | | | | 53.0 | 54.0 | 28.0 |

*Programs in the Upper Quartile of those rated.

Source: Chronicle of Higher Education

Table II
UNIVERSITIES WITH EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER, 1988

As a result of Systemwide Program Reviews, the following programs were judged to have outstanding qualities:

| Programs | Universities with Exemplary Programs | Date of Review |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | UF | 1985 |
| American Studies | USF | 1985 |
| Anthropology | UF, USF | 1988 |
| Architecture | UF | 1988 |
| Art Education | FSU | 1984 |
| Art History | FSU | 1984 |
| Biology | FSU | 1987 |
| Building Construction | UF | 1983 |
| Business | UF, FSU, FAMU | 1984 |
| Classics | UF | 1985 |
| Computer Science | UCF | 1987 |
| Communications | UF | 1986 |
| Dance | FSU | 1984 |
| Dentistry | UF | 1985 |
| Education | UF, FSU, USF | 1985 |
| Engineering | UF, | 1988 |
| English | UF, FSU | 1985 |
| History | UF | 1988 |
| Latin American Studies | UF | 1985 |
| Law | UF, FSU | 1985 |
| Library Science | FSU | 1988 |
| Mathematics | UF, FSU | 1984 |
| Music | FSU | 1984 |
| Parks and Recreation Management | FSU | 1985 |
| Pharmacy | UF | 1985 |
| Philosophy | FSU | 1988 |
| Physical Sciences | UF, FSU | 1985 |
| Political Sciences | FSU | 1988 |
| Psychology | FSU | 1987 |
| Public Administration | FSU | 1980 |
| Religion | FSU | 1988 |
| Social Work | FSU | 1988 |
| Statistics | UF, FSU | 1984 |
| Study Abroad | UF, FSU | 1988 |
| Theatre | FSU, FAU (MFA) | 1984 |
| Urban and Regional Planning | FSU | 1988 |
| Veterinary Science | UF | 1985 |
| Visual Arts | UF (Instruction) | 1984 |
| | USF (Gallery and Graphics) | 1984 |

TABLE III
NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS/RECOGNITIONS

National Rank of Institution, College, School or Program

| Unit Ranked | Rank | Ranking Entity |
|---|---|---|
| University of Florida | | |
| Real Estate | in top 5 | Journal of Real Estate Research |
| Business Administration | 17 of 50 | Review of Business and Econ. Res. |
| Environmental Engineering | 4 nationally | 1987 Gourman Report |
| Engineering Science | 8 nationally | 1987 Gourman Report |
| Computer & Info. Science | 10 nationally | 1987 Gourman Report |
| Electrical Engineering | 16 of 20 | American Society of Elec. Eng. |
| Environmental Engineering | 5 of 20 | Association of Env. Eng. Prof. |
| Material Science & Eng. | 1 nationally | ASEE |
| Journalism | in top 11 | Newsweek |
| Liberal Arts & Sciences | in top 10 | Guggenheim Fellowship recipients |
| Pharmacy | 8 of 74 | National Institutes of Health |
| Florida State University | | |
| Accounting | 19 nationally | Quarterly Review of Econ. & Bus. |
| Physics | 1 in S. E. | National Science Foundation |
| Home Economics | 6 nationally | Home Economics Research Journal |
| Sociology | 2 in South & 18 nationally | Southern Sociologist<br>Southern Sociologist |
| Florida A&M University | | |
| Pharmacy | 16 of 74 | National Institutes of Health |

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| Unit Ranked | Rank | Ranking Entity |
|---|---|---|
| University of South Florida | | |
| New College | in top 17 | The Public Ivys: A Guide to America's Best Public Colleges |
| Teacher Training | in top 5 | Educational Testing Service |
| Women's Studies | in top 10 | Pennsylvania State Univ. Report |
| Florida Atlantic University | | |
| Ocean Engineering | 1 of 6 | ASEE |
| Florida International University | | |
| Non-PhD Engineering research | 2 nationally | ASEE |
| Hospitality Management | 4 of 76 | University of New Orleans survey |